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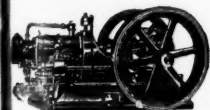
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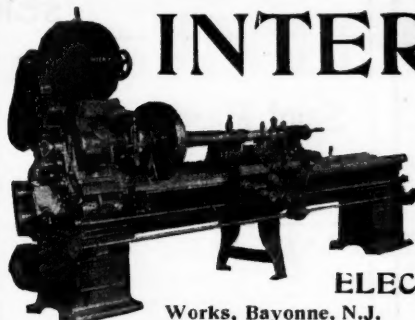
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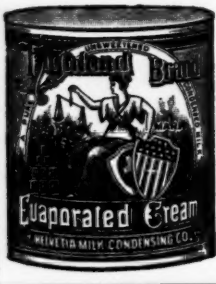
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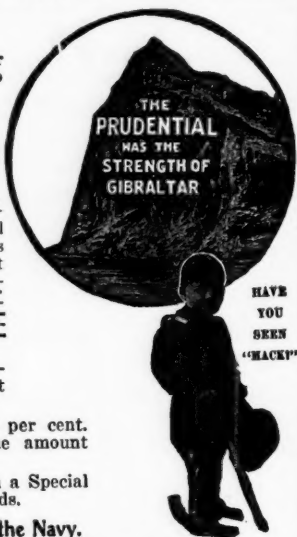
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Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister to the United States, is credited with a statement which, if he really made it, seems likely to cause immediate friction between his government and that of the German Empire. According to the newspaper reports of the incident, he was recently asked whether, in his opinion, Germany or Germans were not chiefly responsible for the present unrest and anti-foreign movement in China. To that inquiry the Chinese Minister replied at some length, saying in part: "The Germans are aggressive. Since the dawn of your civilization the Germans have been the disturbers of the peace and repose of other peoples and nations within what is now the Christian domain. They seem always discontented with what they have. Their energy appears to demand the whole world in which to bustle. I do not say that they are responsible in any sense for what is going on behind the scenes in China. I merely tell you that I have heard that stated in well-informed and responsible quarters." This story is another reminder of the serious distrust with which Germany is, justly or unjustly, regarded by other powers. For some reason or other the European nations are deeply suspicious of German purpose and policy. It was only the other day that the Paris newspapers published a story to the effect that the Germans had established a wireless telegraph station at an obscure point on the coast of Spain in order to intercept messages passing between London and the British fleet in the Mediterranean. German military writers have within the last year published elaborate plans for a German invasion of England and the United States. Other writers have declared that Germany is preparing to defy the Monroe Doctrine in order to exploit her ambitious colonial project in Brazil. In Holland the Kaiser is suspected of an ambition to annex that nation to his dominion, and Sweden is organizing a project of coast defense, prompted, it is said, by the fear of German aggression. Meanwhile, the British fleet in the North Sea is to be increased to a maximum of twenty-five battleships and ten armored cruisers, and the French fleet in the same waters is also to be greatly enlarged, both nations having decided to reduce their strength in the Mediterranean for that purpose. It is perfectly clear that with or without due warrant, Germany's attitude is viewed with world-wide suspicion which borders closely on alarm. It is a suggestive circumstance if it be the fact that this feeling of distrust has extended even to China, which seems likely to be the scene of dramatic eventualities in the not distant future.

Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, who, with her husband, Representative Parsons, of New York, accompanied the Taft party of visitors to the Philippine Islands last year, publishes in the Independent an article on "American Snobishness in the Philippines," which contains some highly interesting criticism along the lines which the caption suggests. Mrs. Parsons maintains that race snobishness on the part of the Americans is to blame for much of the Filipino discontent with the civil administration of the Islands, and she intimates that the changes in social conditions in Manila which have taken place since Judge Taft retired from the office of Governor have been extremely unfortunate. She met American women living in the city who had never entered a Filipino house, although many of the native families are both cultivated and hospitable, and she states that at the two entertainments given to the Taft party which the Filipinos to any extent attended, no resident American women danced with Filipino partners except in the case of one square dance, where the ranking American woman present was officially bound to follow Secretary Taft's example, he dancing with the hostess and she with the host. Mrs. Parsons also says that excepting three or four school teachers and the wife of one American official she did not meet a single American woman in Manila who expressed any interest in the welfare or progress of the natives.

This neglect, by Americans of native society, she considers most unwise and inconsiderate. "It is probably felt all the more keenly at present," she continues, "because of its contrast with the tone set by Governor and Mrs. Taft in the past. In their day the Malacañan receptions were attended by as many natives as Americans. Whereas, at the very crowded reception given at the Malacañan to the Taft party, but a handful of Filipinos were present, in spite of the attraction of the presence of Miss Roosevelt and of their greatly beloved ex-Governor. Moreover, it was said that even the Filipinos present had to be especially urged to come. The daughter of one of the most prominent native officials, a cultivated and distinguished lady, told me that under no circumstances would she go to the Malacañan, as she understood that she was not welcome there. She added that all her friends felt in the same way. In pointing out the contrast of past and present to me, another Filipino lady showed me with pride a photograph taken of herself with Mrs. Taft, both in Filipino dress." Mrs. Parsons is a lady whose social position is so well assured that she need have no fear of compromising it, and it is those who find it necessary to fortify a somewhat doubtful claim to distinction who are most emphatic in their assertion of superiority to others. It is the old question of noblesse oblige.

Slight as may be the likelihood that it will be necessary for the United States to send a military expedition into China, the mere possibility of such an emergency should be enough to spur Congress to prompt favorable action on the bill to increase the Medical Department of the Army. If American troops are sent to China they will be exposed to unfamiliar conditions, and subjected to work of the most laborious and difficult character. It is only just, therefore, that they shall have all the protection from disease which the most efficient medical service can give. The Medical Department at present is, numerically speaking, grossly out of proportion to the work required of it, and in the event of active operations in China it would be taxed far beyond its capacity. The need of a substantial increase in its strength is universally conceded, and the pending bill would afford a degree of relief for its requirements. No sound objection to this bill has come from any source, whereas the need of its enactment has been frankly acknowledged by scores of officers, including the President, the Secretary of War and officers of the Medical Department. In view, therefore, of the plain facts of the situation, and the possibility of another campaign in China, we regard the obstructionist attitude of Senator Hale toward the pending measure as inconsiderate and indefensible. The bill passed the Senate on February 5 in the absence of Senator Hale, who subsequently demanded a reconsideration, and his action had the effect of restoring the measure to the calendar. We are bound to assume that this bill will ultimately become a law, but we cannot forget that several attempts to pass it or a similar measure have been defeated in the last two or three years. But if it is to be adopted at all, it should be adopted immediately. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the Army, and it is made doubly urgent by the possibility of American military operations in foreign territory. We cannot believe that Senator Hale's mysterious opposition to this just and desirable measure represents the attitude of his party or of a majority of the Senate, regardless of party. The bill is non-political, non-sectional and entirely unselfish in purpose and method. It proposes simply a measure of justice for an important branch of the military service for the benefit of the Army as a whole, and Senator Hale cannot offer an objection to it which his colleagues will accept as convincing.

The Secretary of War last week sent to Congress the draft of a bill to regulate the sale of fuel to commissioned officers on the active list of the Army. The bill is accompanied by a letter from the Secretary in which he says: "Under the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1878, officers of the Army on the active list were required to purchase the amount of fuel that had previously been furnished them free, at the rate of \$3 a cord for oak wood or its equivalent. It was the evident intention at that time to supply an officer with sufficient fuel for his personal use at the specified price. The construction of modern buildings for officers' quarters, heated by steam or hot water, has necessitated the use in many cases of much more than the officer's allowance. He can purchase this additional amount at the contract price but its cost per ton of coal is usually in excess of the cost of his allowance. The Quartermaster General in his two last annual reports recommended that existing law be amended in order to permit the allowance for fuel for officers' quarters at posts situated between the thirty-sixth and fortieth degrees of latitude to be increased one-half from September 1 to April 30, and that north of the fortieth degree of latitude the allowance be doubled during that period; also in all latitudes in the United States from May 1 to August 31, the allowance be doubled to meet the present conditions. The Chief of Staff is of the opinion that while the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, if carried into effect, would probably afford the necessary relief, the system suggested is a complicated one, and he believes it would prove to be more effective to authorize commissioned officers on the active list to purchase the amount of fuel actually required for their personal use at the rate of \$3 per cord for oak wood or its equivalent, and the bill

has been drafted with that end in view. In view of the changed conditions with respect to the methods now in use for the heating of officers' quarters, the Department concurs in the views expressed by the Chief of Staff: and earnestly requests that this bill be enacted into law. "Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter fuel may be furnished to commissioned officers on the active list by the Quartermaster's Department, for the actual use of such officers only, at the rate of \$3 per cord for standard oak wood or at an equivalent rate for other kinds of fuel, the amount furnished to each to be limited to the officer's actual personal necessities as certified to by him."

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant, U.S.M.C., is greatly impressed with the new Army rifle, and in his hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs earnestly recommended an appropriation to supply the weapon to the Marine Corps. "The Navy," he said, "was armed once with a small rifle called a .2306. We used that rifle when it was new, and took it to the Philippines, and the Navy found out they had made a fatal mistake. So that they reduced the density of the bullet and stopped jacketing it with steel and jacketed it with copper, and the rifle was worse than ever. When we were in the Philippines and got into little fights over there the Navy rifle—6 millimeter—went all to pieces. Admiral Watson wrote on to the Bureau of Equipment, and they bought 6,000 of the Army rifles—the Krag-Jørgensen that the Army was using—and we were armed with that. We had to buy more on account of some of these guns wearing out—about 1,200 last year. This new rifle, which is much like the Mauser, is what is called a multiple loading gun—that is, instead of having a magazine, the cartridges come in clips, and they load five at once. You fire out your five shots, and then you can load five at once again. The cartridge of this rifle is entirely different from the rifle now in use by the marines and the Navy. But the Navy has been before you and asked for a million dollars for new small arms in the Navy. We must use the same arm that they do, because we cannot have two calibers aboard ship, and we should have the same cartridge in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. If we do not, suppose that the marines got into a pinch ashore somewhere and were using the old cartridge and were out of ammunition, and a ship came along and wanted to give us ammunition, but could not because we used different cartridges. The same thing might happen with the Army. So that we must all have the same cartridge and should have the same rifles." This is sound reasoning and if our readers will refer back to what was said in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on this subject, when the .2306 caliber rifle was adopted for the Navy, they will find it is in effect what we said then. It was as obvious to us then as it is now that all arms of the Service should have arms of the same caliber and that it was a matter in which the Army was entitled to set the standard.

Inasmuch as the House has passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill with practically no reduction of the original estimates, it seems fair to assume that similar action will be taken on the bill to increase the enlisted strength of the Artillery Corps. If it is conceded that the proposed fortifications are necessary it must be admitted that it is equally necessary to provide the troops to man them. Our coast defenses are developing rapidly, and when the project devised by the Endicott Board is entirely completed in accordance with the modifications recommended by the Taft Board, our great seaports will have all the protection that constructive genius can give them. But to be effective in time of need it is necessary that these works shall be manned by troops specially trained in the use of modern guns, and it is to provide that force that the increase in the Artillery Corps has been recommended. "The request for that increase," says the Boston Transcript in a thoughtful article on this important subject, "is more than reasonable. If granted, it will by no means provide the force required; it will only thicken the first line in places. It is not economy to erect costly fortifications and leave them and their delicately adjusted modern armament to the ravages of neglect. The States could help the Government considerably if more of them would follow the example of Massachusetts and New York in converting at least some of their Infantry regiments into heavy Artillery."

Among the troops stationed in the Philippines the increase of the forces of that Division is the subject of lively speculation, and there is much curiosity as to what it all means. The possibility of another campaign in China is causing no worry however. On the contrary, such an experience would be welcomed in some quarters as an agreeable variation from the monotony of life in garrison. This view is entertained by The Infantryman, the enterprising little newspaper organ of the 13th U.S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., which in the course of an article on "Rumors of China," says: "Although a campaign in the icy plains of northern China may not be the most pleasant pastime in the world, great enthusiasm is manifest among the troops here; not thinking of hardships and possible wounds and even death, the boys rejoice at the idea of getting a taste of the real thing, talk excitedly about it in day time and dream about it at night." And yet the wise civilians who speculate upon war in some of the daily papers say that it will be difficult or impossible to get recruits for war service.

In the course of a brief article entitled "They Must Learn Their Trade," the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post of Jan. 13 indulged in some grotesquely ill-considered criticism upon what it termed "the bourbonism, the snobbishness that refuses to recognize the revolution in naval conditions" in the matter of interchangeability of the duties of the deck and the engine room. To the suggestion that a certain proportion, say one in ten, of the graduates of the Naval Academy should "be practical mechanical engineers," the Post replies: "But why not all? A naval man might as well be ignorant of navigation or of gunnery as of machinery. Both our Army and our Navy are filled with old-fashioned notions of an aristocratic and, in war times, highly perilous survivals from the ancient order." A spirited reply to these criticisms has been sent to the editor of the Evening Post by Midshipman Charles A. Harrington, U.S.N., who also sends a copy of his letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He reminds the Post that the Government is not spending \$10,000 or \$15,000 on each midshipman and educating him for six years simply to teach him a trade. As for the Post's statement that "several of the high officers of the Navy are saying frankly that our naval service is away below par because so few of the officers know anything about machinery," Midshipman Harrington says: "I do not know of any high officers who have made the statement that few of the officers know anything about machinery. If you had ever been on board a battleship, you would see at a glance, before you had even climbed over the gangway, how utterly false such a statement must be. I have seen line officers put on dungaree, go down in the engine and fire rooms day after day, crawl through boilers, bilges, double bottoms, inspect all machinery and work harder than any enlisted man on board ship. I have seen officers take the throttle away from the machinist's mate on watch and operate it themselves, because of the inability of the machinist to do so properly. I could tell you of many such incidents in regard to officers performing engineering duty, who were also excellent deck officers, and I have only been at sea two years. I have also seen officers repair and set all their gun sights, repair gun mounts, etc., because they dared not trust this important work to mechanics in the enlisted force. This is the snobbishness of naval officers." Mr. Harrington further says: "The world is surely indebted to you for the valuable bit of information that 'the engine is now what the sail used to be,' except that the world already knows that the engine is a trifle more valuable than the 'sail used to be' and just a little more intricate. Then you ask what a Jones or a Porter would have said under certain conditions. We don't know, but we do know what an Evans does when an officer lets his ship get more than twenty-five yards out of position, or the slightest bit of a degree off his bearing. His suspension from duty for a certain number of days is immediately signaled from the flagship."

Admiral Converse, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, during his hearing on the Navy Appropriation bill explained how the importance of the course on international law at the Navy War College had been emphasized by the events of the Russo-Japanese War. His attention was called to an increase of \$500 in the item for the services of a civilian lecturer on international law at the institution named, and he was asked whether the Navy itself could not furnish a competent lecturer on that subject. He replied that he did not believe there was an officer in the Navy who considered himself qualified for the work. The principal studies at the Navy War College, he explained, are tactical problems and campaigns. "During the progress of the Russo-Japanese war," he continued, "many hitherto unsettled questions in international maritime law have been acted upon under the pressure of necessity, thus making important precedents. The discussion of these precedents and of such questions as contraband, the use of submarine mines, and wireless telegraphy in warfare, and the rights and duties of belligerents in neutral waters, have been taken up for discussion, and both the importance and the amount of the work devolving upon the lecturer have greatly increased. In addition to lecturing and assisting at the conference of officers, the lecturer prepares for publication the manuscript of International Law Discussions, now published annually by the Navy Department. Many questions were brought up during the Russo-Japanese war—the interned ships we had at Manila, for example—and questions also in regard to the use of wireless telegraphy. The questions being brought up on international law are different from those some time ago. As already stated, the question of interned ships has not been definitely settled yet, but we were required to act in that case only a short time ago."

Chief Constructor Capps, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, does not agree with the opinion of Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., which we published last week, in favor of Olongapo in preference to Cavite as the site for the proposed naval station in the Philippines. His views on the matter are expressed in the following extract from his recent statement before the House Committee on Naval Affairs: "Having in view recent reports from the Asiatic Station and the possibility of effective defense of the harbor of Manila by submarine mines and shore batteries, as demonstrated elsewhere during the recent war between Russia and Japan, I am of the opinion that for a repair and supply station Cavite is preferable to Olongapo. Aside from its inferior possibilities of defense, Cavite, on account of its contiguous sources of supply of labor

and material, etc., would seem to have a distinct advantage over Olongapo, since the insufficient depth of water close to the navy yard could be remedied in large part by dredging, and the actual expense of doing the original dredging and continuing the same as might be necessary from year to year so as to keep the approaches to the dock yard open for ships of deep draft would not, in my opinion, equal the cost of making suitable provision for getting material, labor and supplies to Olongapo. The two localities are so distinctly different in physical characteristics that it is, of course, rather difficult to draw any exact and satisfactory comparison, but my opinion is based, as stated, upon recent reports and the necessities of a repair station in the matter of labor and supplies of all kinds." The military authorities appear to be agreed that Cavite is the position that should be fortified, and naval authorities are divided upon the question as to whether Cavite or Olongapo is the better position for the navy yard. Realizing that the fact that the mission of the Navy is upon the high seas, military experts are not disposed to depend for the defense of an important city and harbor like Manila upon a navy yard sixty or seventy miles distant, however admirably that may be situated from the Navy point of view.

From Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17, 1906, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, writes to us, saying: "Not, that we may not forget; but, that we may remember." Now that the Charleston and Tennessee have run off their steam trials, and made good their speed of twenty-two knots, the Washington has not yet run off her trial, but when she does it is fair to predict that she, too, will make her speed. But going back to the days when these ships were being designed, there were the usual 'eruptions' in the Board of Construction in regard to the horse-power required to make good the speed, the Engineer-in-Chief at that time contending that these vessels could not make their speed on less than 25,000 horse-power, as he figured it would require 26,000 horse-power, and the Chief Constructor at that time contending that 22,000 horse-power was sufficient. The engine weight allowance, based on the horse-power, was where the difference of opinion arose. As usual, there was a compromise on the question of horse-power and weight, the board, with the exception of the Engineer-in-Chief, assigning horse-power and weight for 23,000 horse-power. The two vessels above mentioned have completed their trials with a horse-power of 26,650 in one case, the other approximating 27,000 horse-power. Further comment is unnecessary, beyond the fact that the Engineer-in-Chief was pretty near right, and was shrewd enough to specify sufficient boiler to supply steam enough for the required horse-power, or the vessels never would have made their speed. Yet it is well to remember that one contractor had the temerity and honesty to protest against the limited horse-power allowed, and for that reason nearly lost his contract, his honesty of opinion being urged against giving him a contract."

Lieut. L. McNamce, U.S.N., Acting Governor of the Island of Guam, is determined to have a clean and orderly town, and has issued an order that no pigs shall be permitted within the limits of the town of Agaña after Feb. 1, under penalty of a fine of two pesos for each animal for each offense. Of course, this order does not apply to animals in transit through the town or to the slaughterhouse, provided the transit is direct. Other strict rules, for health and cleanliness, include these: Every householder and, of untenanted premises, proprietor, is required to keep his house or houses and grounds in a neat and clean condition, free from garbage and filth of any description, and must keep all weeds and grass cut to a length that shall not conceal unsanitary accumulations; every tenant and, of untenanted premises, proprietor, must be responsible that no garbage, rubbish, or other accumulations are thrown into the streets and alleys adjoining his property; barrels or other suitable receptacles for garbage, wet or dry, must be provided by the occupants of each house, and no garbage shall be thrown in any other place; the Department of Health and Charities, through its sanitary inspectors, shall inspect thoroughly the entire town at least once a week, reporting the names and residences of those delinquent in observing the order; the use of dynamite or other explosive for the purpose of fishing is strictly prohibited under penalty of a fine of not less than 50 nor more than 200 pesetas for each offense.

While the widespread discussion on the subject of hazing at the Naval Academy has brought out a vast amount of utterly ridiculous comment and suggestion, it has also elicited much wholesome counsel, an example of which appears in a letter signed "Sister of a Hazed Middy," and published in the New York Sun. The writer of this communication protests against the indiscriminate denunciation of midshipmen whose side of the hazing story, she points out, has not yet been fully told, and thinks it unjust that a midshipman whose hazing practices have really harmed nobody should receive the same penalty as one whose offense is really serious. "This wholesale condemnation of hazers"—she continues, "if a midshipman asks a lower classman to fish from his window with a bent pin for his lost smile, he is called a hazer—is what should be stopped. And the ruining of our boys' careers and lives because they indulge in a little senseless horse-play should be stopped. The exaggerating of the number of offenses which are really vicious or brutal until it looks as though the proportion were one-half instead of one-

nine hundredths should be stopped. And then the hazing should be stopped—as wiser heads than mine have recommended—by dismissing all future offenders who are guilty of brutal hazing, and punishing more mildly those whose offense is merely silly or at worst undignified."

Representative Gardner, of Michigan, in his address submitting the pension appropriation bill to the House, presented some interesting figures relative to the pension burden. According to his statement there are now approximately 1,000,000 pensioners, all but 53,424 of whom are drawing pensions on account of the Civil War. That war, Mr. Gardner said, cost in round numbers, \$6,000,000,000, and since its close \$3,000,000,000 have been paid out in pensions, the likelihood being that as much more will have been paid when the last pensioner passes away. Twenty years from now, he continued, the Government will probably be paying pensions to more than 130,000 persons on account of the Spanish War. In 1867, after the close of the Civil War, the interest on the public debt was about \$143,000,000 a year, and the pension disbursement was about \$21,000,000, but at present the two items are practically reversed as to amount. As against a pension outlay of virtually \$140,000,000 a year for the United States, that of France is \$26,000,000, Germany's is \$21,000,000, Austria-Hungary's is \$10,000,000, and Great Britain's is only \$9,000,000. There are now on our pension rolls more Spanish War pensioners than there were men in General Shafter's army in Cuba.

The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks considers it necessary that the Government should have moderate-sized and well-equipped naval stations both at Pensacola and Key West, where vessels can obtain supplies and minor repairs. He does not favor a large station at either point, but holds that there should be adequate berth room for ships and ample mechanical facilities for repair work at both places. "I think," he said, in the course of his recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, "the Government ought to have three of four first-class drydocks on the Gulf of Mexico. There is only one dock on the waters of the Gulf or on the waters tributary to it, and that is the one at New Orleans. There is not a dock at Pensacola to-day that will take anything over 10,000 tons—that is, a floating drydock. I think when the dock at Charleston is completed there will not be anything south of that which will take any battleship except the New Orleans dock. There is a long stretch of coast that has no facilities for docking a battleship."

A National Guardsman has started a discussion in the New York Sun on the subject of the labors and responsibilities of officers of the Army, which he considers to be too light, and their emoluments, which he regards as excessive. His letter shows such ignorance of the facts that several correspondents have been able to reply to him with effect. One of these, "Another West Pointer," who writes from Fort Hamilton, shows that the Guardsman has no conception of the manifold duties of an Army officer. In concluding his letter he says: "Let me assure 'National Guard' that if he ever sees any real military service he will find that twelve-hour working days are not unknown in the Army. In regard to pay of officers and men some, no doubt, are getting more than they earn, but if the Government is to secure good material for officers and non-commissioned officers it must be paid for, and with salaries and cost of living in civil life constantly rising the Government cannot expect to 'stand pat' on those of thirty-five years ago and get good men."

Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the Army, is anxious that the Army Appropriation bill now pending shall include an item of \$23,000 for the purchase of medical and surgical chests to be held in reserve. "We have been trying ever since I came in," he said in his recent statement before the House Committee on Military Affairs, "to get some money for the purpose of buying medical and surgical chests and things of that kind as a preparation for war. Just before the Spanish war we ordered such chests and equipments and they were not delivered until after the close of the war. We need this money. As a matter of fact, particularly during the past year, when we issued supplies for the National Guard, we had to draw on our reserves for them."

The War Department has ordered 75,000,000 .30 caliber cartridges from firms in the East. Of this number the Winchester Arms Company are making 45,000,000, and the United States and Lowell Cartridge Companies are each making 15,000,000. The Government arsenals are also working overtime in manufacturing cartridges, and Uncle Sam is evidently determined to have a plentiful supply of ammunition on hand for emergencies. The Lafin and Rand and the Du Pont Powder Companies are the largest furnishers of smokeless powder for the cartridges.

A committee, composed of Dr. Charles M. Emmons and Attorney Richard P. Evans, appointed by the Medico-Legal Society, of the District of Columbia, to investigate the conditions of affairs of St. Elizabeth's Government Asylum for the Insane, located near Washington, D.C., has made a report to the society in which serious statements are made regarding the management at that institution. A copy of the report will be sent to the President, and it is said the grand jury may be called on to make an investigation.

DOES THE ENLISTED MAN NEED "REGENERATION?"

We have been favored with an advance copy of an article which is to appear in the forthcoming March number of the Journal Military Service Institution, in reply to the article by Col. Charles W. Larned, to which several references have been made here. The author of this article is Col. Stephen C. Mills, of the Inspector General's Department, U.S.A., who, previous to his transfer to the Inspector General's Department in 1898, had had a service of twenty-one years with troops as a company officer of Infantry. Colonel Mills writes with vigor and force, and is unhesitating and uncompromising in his criticism of the views expressed by Colonel Larned in the January number of the International Quarterly. He considers it necessary to answer them, for, as he says: "We must expect that the ordinary reader of the magazine in question will receive these views, statements and inferences as presenting an accurate representation of the present conditions of the enlisted personnel of the U.S. Army. Any question as to the correctness of the opinions they have thus formed will be met by them with the statement that these facts appeared in an article written by a colonel in the Army, and are therefore beyond doubt." * * * A colonel is to them a soldier whose views on military matters are entitled to the respect which attends the utterances of one who by long and intimate associations with a technical subject has acquired the right to speak thereon. That this is the view of the average civilian is patent to anyone who has ever taken the trouble to discuss military affairs with his civilian acquaintances. We of the Army must expect, therefore, to be called upon to answer for the presentation which Colonel Larned makes of the condition of our enlisted strength to-day."

After considering, at some length, Colonel Larned's opportunities for acquiring knowledge Colonel Mills sums them up as follows: "Colonel Larned belonged to the line of the Army six years and one month, of which time he spent about fifteen months on leave of absence, about thirty-one months on detached service, and about twenty-seven months on duty with troops. In other words, during the years of 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, there were twenty-seven months during which Colonel (then Lieutenant) Larned might by virtue of his official position have become acquainted with the personal character, habits and attainments of the enlisted men of the Army, and observed the effect upon them of service in the ranks. It does not appear from the official records that Colonel Larned ever acted as a recruiting officer, or occupied any official position that would enable him to speak with authority on the subject of how or from what class our Army is recruited." * * * As Colonel Larned's duties with the line of the Army terminated almost a third of a century ago we may, I think, question his authority to speak as an expert on matters relating to his enlisted personnel, without in any way reflecting upon his devotion to his own duties or his capacity therefor. That such question will come at once from all officers who know, appreciate and understand the enlisted personnel is certain."

After quoting various paragraphs from Colonel Larned's magazine article to show his views of our present enlisted personnel, Colonel Mills says:

"If his statement of the case is correct; if our Army has been relying upon the 'drifting and uncertain body of the unemployed, social failures and tramps'; if it is the 'forlorn hope of the desperate, and a last resort of the poor devil who is down on his luck and the ne'er-do-well runaway from home'; if our enlisted men are a 'dull body of reluctant military day laborers, hired for temporary and perfunctory work, useless to society and themselves after the stupefaction of a few years' routine'; if the product of our system is 'the reluctant service of a relatively low grade of automatic soldiers who either leave the Army with little more intelligence than they brought to it or else remain until retirement military petrifications, dull, stupid and inert'; if Colonel Larned is right, if this is a truthful description of the enlisted personnel of the U.S. Army; if this is the resultant product of the operations of the military machine in time of peace, I will agree with Colonel Larned that the enlisted soldier needs regeneration. I will go further, and in addition to advocating the regeneration of the enlisted soldier, I will join in an effort for the abolition of the commissioned officers whose failure to properly perform their duties has produced this result. The enlisted soldier is what his officer makes him, and if Colonel Larned has correctly described the product, the sooner the officers are stripped of the uniforms they have disgraced, the better for the country and the Service."

"As against Colonel Larned's opinion, let the officers of the line of the Army, and the staff officers, the nature of whose duties brings them into direct personal contact with the enlisted force, present their views."

"The enlisted men of our Army are little known and less cared for by the country at large; they are as a rule a quiet, intelligent, self-respecting body of men. They are imbued with strong ideas of doing their duty, as they see it, and obeying orders wherever those orders may lead. They understand the technique of their business, so far as it relates to their own immediate or prospective duties as well as the average employee in any business using a similar number of men. They have a very clear view as to their position, its duties, rights, privileges and its disadvantages. Where re-enlisted men are concerned the majority of them are in the Service because they like it and are satisfied with the inducements held out. Their personal habits and behavior are better than in the corresponding circles in civil life. They are not perfect, and their vices are those of their environment. They are comparatively young, strong-bodied, vigorous, active men, well trained in their duties. They are not the 'boys' of volunteer gush, nor the automatic military machines Colonel Larned evokes from Potsdam and the army of the great Frederick. One of their distinguishing characteristics is that they never talk back, nor attempt to justify themselves in the public prints. They are accustomed to being misjudged by popular opinion, and long ago gave up expecting to be understood, appreciated or fairly treated except by the officers who serve with them, and whose lives and duties, hopes and fears, rewards and punishments are bound together with their own."

"They have been much written about in various ways, and have formed the basis for many a half-fledged, prematurely born literary effort. The vagaries of the anti-imperialist, the hysterical shriekings of the rabid anti-imperialist, and the mouthings of the frothy demagogues who have attempted to wield the power of the lawless mob, and found their progress checked by the strong arm of the law, have occasionally taken the form of wholesale abuse of the enlisted men of the U.S. Army and entire misrepresentation as to their habits, manners and lives."

"It is, however, to be doubted if in the entire range of

inaccurate, misleading, unwarranted talk about the U.S. Army there exists another generalization in regard to the enlisted men thereof, which is so entirely at variance with the facts in the case, as is this plea for the regeneration of the enlisted soldier, submitted to the reading public by Col. Charles W. Larned of the U.S. Military Academy." * * *

"It is something of a shock to find that a study of the instructions for recruiting officers is apparently not regarded by one of these professors of the Military Academy as a condition precedent to a discussion of the subject of the results of our method of enlistment. Colonel Larned is apparently ignorant of the first principles of recruiting duty, as practised in the U.S. Army, since he talks about our Army depending on the 'drifting and uncertain body of the unemployed, social failures and tramps.' It appears he has never heard of the probationary period for an applicant for enlistment, and the duties of a recruiting officer in regard to verifying the former status, occupation and character of applicants is to him evidently a sealed book." * * * Colonel Larned presents a plan to exclude the illiterate from the ranks of the Army, ignorant, apparently, of the fact that the enlistment of illiterates has been forbidden for years."

"From the pathetic picture which he draws of the future when the great republic will be unable, save in time of commercial depression, to fill the ranks of its Army in time of peace except by conscription, let us turn for comfort to the record of the last three years, a time certainly of great commercial prosperity, and during which the number of men accepted as compared with the number of men applying for enlistment has been under twenty per cent. There seems to be no immediate danger of a call for conscription to fill the ranks of our Army in time of peace."

"Colonel Larned exhibits the same lack of accurate information when discussing his proposed pay table and the scale of equivalents of compensation."

Colonel Mills next dwells upon Colonel Larned's lack of accurate information concerning the food supplied to the enlisted man, and its money equivalent to the man who pays his board, and the advantage soldiers have over workmen in not losing their jobs when sick. Continuing, Colonel Mills says:

"On what intimacy of knowledge does he base the statement (page 201) that 'the shelter given by the company barrack squad room is not high class or attractive, and with its disciplinary restraints and compulsory hours ranks in the eyes of most men on a par with city lodging houses and police stations. Equally good can be secured for twenty-five cents per dozen or less.' * * * Did he ever see or hear of the permanent barracks with their large, airy, well-lighted squadrooms, lavatories with hot and cold water, shower and tub bathrooms, sanitary closets, amusement and reading rooms that are the rule in our established posts? How about the gymnasiums, bowling alleys and reading rooms, with free magazines and newspapers, which are a well-recognized feature of post administration? They are there, right at hand, they are the soldier's to use as he sees fit. Has Colonel Larned ever seen or heard of company libraries and billiard rooms, with their comfortable chairs and means for games?"

"Nobody, I suppose, ever wrote with an eye to reforming the U.S. Army along the lines of his own particular fad, who did not talk of 'the dullness and monotony of ordinary garrison routine'; 'the sense of restraint and inferiority'; 'the lack of steady and sufficient employment all the time,' and the 'tedious iteration of maneuver.' This is the stock phraseology for such cases made and provided, and its use is always an inverse ratio to the actual knowledge of the conditions of army life, as compared to the lives of other people who earn their living by work." * * * Is 'the dullness and monotony of the ordinary garrison routine' any different from the common lot of people who do the same work anywhere, day in and day out, month after month? Is the 'sense of restraint and inferiority' any greater in the Army than in, say, the railroad business? Are orders any stricter, unhesitating obedience any more required, or the gradations of rank more sharply fixed? As to the lack of steady and sufficient employment all the time, let Colonel Larned consult orders establishing the routine of drill, gymnastics, small-arms practice, police duty and schools which govern in our Army posts and then show us the lack of sufficient employment; the Army authorities will do the rest!"

"Colonel Larned's solution of the problem he states is before us is to raise the pay, and make the Army a school."

"As to the pay, his idea is right. Our enlisted men are not paid as well as they should be. Non-commissioned staff officers, regimental non-commissioned staff officers, first sergeants and sergeants are worth much more than they receive now, and their pay should be increased. A good (and there are very few poor) post quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, hospital corps sergeant, or sergeant of engineers, is worth more to the Government day by day, than the average second lieutenant. The sergeant is at the culmination of his military efficiency—the second lieutenant is beginning his career. You should pay the sergeant for what he does, and the second lieutenant for the potentiality of work and future efficiency he represents. The pay of privates and corporals is too low now, since like all army pay it was established to suit an entirely different scale of living in the community at large."

"As to his idea of making the Army a school, whose main business is to turn out men who will carry with them on the completion of their enlistment the commission of captain or lieutenant in the volunteer armies to be raised in time of war, it may be beautiful, but it is not war, nor does it represent effective military service in time of peace. Our Army exists to perform certain functions. Its first business is to be ready at all times to do its duty. This may be the enforcement of law and order in turbulent strike-ridden cities; or the representation of the power of the Government on the gold sands of Alaska, peopled with mad enthusiasts wild in the race for wealth. It may be in campaigns against a civilized foe, as in Cuba in 1898, or it may be the jungle conflict against a treacherous, barbarous foe that was the common lot of the Army in the Philippines from 1898 to 1902, and which has again and again fallen to the lot of parts of the Army since then. For this work, as in the old days for Indian work, you want men—soldiers. You need the man who does his work because it is what he is there for, what he wants and expects when he joins. You want the man to whom soldiering is a business, to be followed, because with all its ups and downs, its privations and its privileges, it suits him. A body of men, be their intellectual merit what it may, who are soldiers as a preparation to being something else will never give the perfect weapon you need. No man can serve two masters when one of them is the God of War."

"That our Army is not all it should be we all admit, and most of us are trying in one way or another to improve it. That this was Colonel Larned's desire when he prepared his paper no one will doubt. Nor will anyone who reads the article with the light of an understanding of the enlisted strength of our Army have any doubt whatever as to Colonel Larned's entire and complete unfitness to deal with the subject of the enlisted man of our Army."

"Call to mind the enlisted strength of the Army that gathered together at Tampa in June of 1898, and remember that many of those men wore re-enlistment chevrons. In mental, moral, physical and professional fitness no such body of enlisted men ever before gathered together. They were the admiration and despair of the foreign military attachés. They were not the product of the frontier days, for the frontier days had gone before their time,

save in the cases of the oldest among them. They were the peace product of the Army system. How they did their work in Cuba we all know. Their officers were taken from them by staff detail, by detached service, by disease and by death, but the machine worked on without a hitch. Non-commissioned officers took up the duties of officers, and privates donned the stripes."

"When the Philippine insurrection came it was the same story. The history of the Philippines is full of incidents of companies with one officer occupying two and three barrios; enlisted men were left in charge of towns with little else than their soldierly instincts and previous training to guide them. They fought and governed, and taught and maintained order. The supply departments in Manila, overworked and undermanned, loaded on to the shoulders of the non-commissioned staff officers who were at hand work of supervision, responsibility and importance that in the States would have been entrusted to officers or highly paid civilian employees."

"Old soldiers, men who could be trusted, re-enlisted men with a history behind them of service well done, were always in demand in the establishment of American authority in the Philippine Archipelago. They were discharged to be clerks and inspectors in the custom service, to be mail clerks, school teachers, foremen of gangs of laborers, custodians of warehouses, etc. And Colonel Larned tells us our system produces men of no use to society or themselves after the stupefaction of a few years' routine."

"I know of, from 1898 to 1901, former enlisted men holding volunteer commissions of the grades from major to second lieutenant inclusive. When the volunteers were raised in 1899, any of the old enlisted men were discharged or given furloughs and appointed to volunteer positions. They did their work well; some of them died in the Service, some of them came into the Army as officers; some returned to civil life, and some are back in their old positions now; all of them examples of the class Colonel Larned characterized as military petrifications—dull, faithful and inert."

"The officers of the present Philippine scouts are with few exceptions ex-Regular soldiers with enough years of service to bring them under Colonel Larned's period of stupefaction."

"What might be called the collective figure of merit in military proficiency and effectiveness is not as high for our enlisted strength to-day as it was in 1898. This is due to a variety of causes which, acting together, all tended to produce the same result, viz.: a lower percentage of old soldiers to the various company organizations." * * * There were no old soldiers left to form that leaven in a company, the value of which the intelligent company commander knows and the supply of which he endeavors to keep on hand."

"They have not had much of it in the last few years, and anyone familiar with troops can detect the distinct loss to the efficiency of the Service which this lack occasions. But the process necessary to remedy this deficiency is at work. In every post or station where our flag flies recruits of the same class as were our former old soldiers are being put into shape. The recruits of 1904 are the re-enlistments of 1904."

"The U.S. Army is continuing to do just what it always has done, and just what Colonel Larned tells us an army should do, viz.: 'Be a vigorous, effective engine for the manufacture of competent soldiers working hard all the time to improve its product, and grinding out a steady stream of graduates.'"

"It is never agreeable to attack the views of a brother officer, nor to question his right to be regarded as an expert on such military topic as he may choose for his own."

"A wide latitude of discussion of things military is very valuable to the Service at large; it insures mental activity, and by presenting many views from many minds renders more probable the arrival at just conclusions. There are, however, limits which should not be overstepped. In military life one of the strongest, most urgent duties of the officer is to see that never by word or deed shall he injure the enlisted man in character, person or reputation. When an officer has, whether intentionally or by inadvertence, overstepped that line of demarcation that is drawn between what he can and what he cannot do as regards enlisted men, it becomes necessary for those who know the right, to take action in the matter. To allow Colonel Larned's article to go uncontradicted is to give a tacit approval to his statements, and to share with him in what will be regarded by those competent to judge, as a defamation of the enlisted men of the U.S. Army."

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the discussion of the proposed new constitution for the Army Mutual Aid Association, are we not losing sight of the fact that the association was originally conceived and fostered, not so much in the spirit of commercialism—that is, of personal gain—as in that broad fraternal spirit that should place the widows and orphans of our deceased comrades beyond immediate want? All of the older officers will readily recall the cases of almost absolute destitution in which it was necessary to take up contributions among the officers in order to enable the families of such deceased officers to even leave the frontier post and journey to their homes. With the formation of the Army Mutual Aid, and the regular and moderate contributions in the way of assessments, these calls upon our purses immediately ceased."

The association, since its inception twenty-seven years ago, has prospered, and not one of its present members has any reason to regret having joined it. It has more members to-day than it ever had and has a reserve fund of \$225,000. The average age of surviving members, which was 43.57 years when the membership reached one thousand in 1887, was 45.15 in 1905, an increase of less than two years in average age in eighteen years. In the last six years there has actually been a decrease in average age of survivors from 48.22 in 1900 to 45.15 in 1905. Our death rate, which is not materially greater now than it has been for the past ten years, except during the year of the Spanish War, will naturally increase with the coming years, but such increase can be met by the additional assessments authorized under our present constitution. We are being assessed now at the minimum rate authorized, which is for twenty-eight deaths, and may be assessed at the maximum, which is thirty-five deaths. Under the minimum assessment we have accumulated a reserve of \$225,000—certainly a good showing. The management has been able and conservative, our bookkeeping very simple, and the expense of management very low. In fact, the association has fully met the expectations of its organizers."

We are now asked to substitute a new system, a scheme very complex, and which, sooner or later, will require the services of a professional actuary at a large salary, for officers of the Army, who have their public duties to perform, will not be able to devote their time to the association as under the present simple system. Our assessments will be more than doubled. This will bear severely and unfairly on the older officers who have been members for upward of twenty-five years and are now living on their retired pay. My own assessment, which has been \$71.60, will be \$180 or so under the new

scheme. A man of General Drum's age would pay something over \$600 a year, a rate almost prohibitive.

Again, what advantage or inducement will the Army Mutual Aid, in the future, offer to the young officer as against one of the regular level premium life insurance companies? Will any young officer join the association while the new scheme is being tried, when he can insure in an old established company with all assured advantages of cash surrender values, endowments, etc.?

F. H. EBSTEIN, Major, U.S.A., Retired.

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the report of the executive committee of the A.M.A. Association, April 18, 1905, the members are congratulated "upon the satisfactory condition of its fiscal and general affairs." And then we are confronted with a report of the special committee, dated Oct. 31, 1905, with the alarm that if we keep on with our "satisfactory condition, etc.," there is probability of a "future deficiency or \$1,254,530.58. Then on page 7, we get into the realms of high finance and "net single premium," "gross premium," "loading," "present worth," "actuarial authorities," "adequate rates," "tables of LX.DX.Px.Qx." In the appendix we find algebraic formulas which are exceptionally interesting, the result being (page 23) "represented graphically, the increase takes the form of a curve." And a curve that methinks will not be fully appreciated by the older members who have contributed so consistently and regularly, even to increased payments as older age was reached, although this was no part of the original contract. However, this increase having been fixed upon the original members, was later on dropped in the case of new members, as it frightened them off, and they were assured of the constant sum fixed at entrance. This may be again changed with higher assessments.

While the older members had made a surplus of \$205,293.47, possibly "reserve," not "surplus," is the actuarial term, though anyone possessed of that amount in reserve would term it a surplus. This is, however, unimportant, except as showing a considerable amount of money on hand and actual profit on the business, notwithstanding the report says (page 45): "All of your members have paid too little for their insurance." Then we are shown (pp. 48-51) the "loading" of the great insurance companies recently under investigation, and on pages 50, 51, learn that our insurance should "load" within a fraction of that charged by those great companies. Example: Age, 21—Army Mutual, \$17.15; Equitable, \$19.62; Prudential, \$19.43; Mass. Mutual, \$19.34; Penn Mutual, \$19.12; Fidelity, \$18.90. If we draw out of these great companies they would give us something in return, of course not the promised expectations, but the A.M.A.A. would give practically nothing! Are we not getting money mad?

In the early days there were no appreciable expenses. We know what they may be under the proposed system. The executive committee are authorized to fix the salary of the secretary and treasurer. We do not find in the reports the amount of such salaries hereafter authorized or whether the "comparatively young man, carefully selected" (p. 6), is to be an Army officer, with his Army pay, or a civilian, nor do we know the expenses for clerical work, employment of actuaries, rent of offices, officials, stenographers, etc., seemingly necessary to the work entailed by the proposed constitution. There should be publicity in all that pertains to the Association. The "loading" assessment for expenses, etc. (Sec. 2), \$2 per year on each \$1,000, that is, \$6 from each member; 1,404 members now, \$8,424 per year. Rather high for our Association. In 1880 expenses were \$237.15, or fifty-one cents each member; in 1905 expenses were \$1,596.22, or \$1.04 each member (\$1,460.16).

There is some difficulty in analyzing the tables and formulas in the reports, but it all seems to mean that we must put up more money, either cash or notes, to raise a million and a quarter dollars, evidently to have enough money to pay if every officer should die this year. Is this needful or wise? Better adopt the suggestion on page 57, "Close the books and take the money standing to his credit" "before dissolution is inevitable." (p. 59.) Let the \$205,293.47 surplus be divided equitably now among each of the 1,404 members based on period of membership.

On page 45 we read: "All of your members have paid too little for their insurance." Yet we find a surplus of \$205,293.47. How is this? It rather seems to show what many of us believe, that we have been paying too much for our insurance. The writer is paying considerably more now than if he had insured in a regular line company twenty-five years ago at his then age, and without getting anything back if he allows his insurance with the A.M.A.A. to lapse.

Unless we are willing to pay higher assessments or give cash and notes at four per cent., to be deducted from policy at death, we should vote No! to all the proposed amendments. Better dissolve our association, and I have been a member from early in its organization, and form an association, paying an assessment at each death, the original idea. On such basis the following possible results are shown: Twenty-one deaths, 1904-05, each member pays \$3-\$63; 1,404 mean strength at \$3 each would net \$4,212. Excess of \$1,212.00. Or assume greatest mortality (war period), 1898-99, forty-three deaths, each member pay \$3-\$138; 1,206 mean strength that year would net \$3,618. Excess \$618. Or assume lowest mortality, 1885, five deaths at \$3-\$15; 1,908 mean strength would net \$2,724. Deficit, \$276; made good by excess other years.

This eliminates complicated actuary tables or calculations and the plan of collecting a million and a quarter dollars for a "reserve." If the new constitution is adopted we must pay the greatly increased tax in cash or give a large note with interest accumulating, or sacrifice all we have paid the association and quit the association as many would do. Pardon personal references, but I have paid in about \$1,500; if I continue in the association as of age at entry, thirty-nine years, according to a memorandum from the Secretary, I must pay hereafter \$114.72 annually, and give a note for \$1,189, which will be deducted from the \$3,000 at my death, leaving only \$1,811.99 for my heirs, and not \$3,000. Or, if I elect to pay all cash as of my present age, sixty-five, I must pay annually \$205.83 for \$3,000 insurance, while I am now paying, or did last year, \$92.30. Members should look at this carefully and determine what seems to myself a plan to raise one and a quarter million dollars at once, by practically an assessment on each member. The figures herein given are merely illustrative and subject to correction if not stated as within the proposed plan which is somewhat difficult to comprehend in all parts.

We do not want to organize a life insurance com-

pany. There are plenty in existence, any of which offer more than we can possibly accomplish in the way of dividends, cash surrender values, etc. Our association, as its name implies, was an outcome of a feeling of regard for the families of our brother officers, that in the event of misfortune by death, officers of the Army would mutually contribute a small fixed sum rather than permit or encourage circulation of a subscription paper in the regiment for the occasion with an expectant contribution of not less than \$25 or \$50. This was the basic element, and if officers will not now join the A.M.A.A. because there are older men in it, is a matter of which they are the sole judges. It may be fairly assumed that at the organization of the A.M.A.A. an equal proportion of older men then joined. This factor is the same today. Let us vote No! to the proposed constitution, and then in proper form revise the constitution so that we shall conform to its original plan and contracts then made.

Experience of actuaries looks solely to formation of regular line companies; we are quite different in feeling and spirit and generosity to our brother officers to be placed on a par with mutual benevolent companies, whose members so frequently withdraw.

In thus summarizing my point of view, no reflection is intended upon the views of members who have so ably and generously given their time to the advancement of the perpetuity and good of our association, but I think that their views are erroneous.

JAMES W. POWELL, U.S. Army.

HOW ELIMINATION WILL WORK.

Fort Adams, R.I., Feb. 12, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are some features of H.R. Bill 13377 (selection for retirement) that become startlingly apparent when the provisions of this bill are studied closely. The following table is based on the figures in the excerpt from the Secretary of War's letter of transmittal (page 625 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Feb. 3, 1906):

Rank.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Colonel	15	25	4.25	28.33					
Lt. colonel	17	18	9.18	54.00	4.25	4.93	26.00	4.00	2.84
Major	51	9	21.69	42.49	9.18	12.51	24.56	5.55	4.08
Captain	241	14	32.20	13.36	21.69	10.51	4.36	11.11	10.63
1st Lieut.	230	18	40.50	17.61	32.20	8.30	3.61	7.14	6.88
2d Lieut.	225							5.55	5.55

The apparent maximum time in each grade (called the maximum time in each grade in the letter above referred to) is greater than the true maximum, since under the hypothesis on which it is based, no casualties, an officer (not retired) in any grade above that of second lieutenant is certain to gain at the end of his first year in a grade the number of files retired in that grade. Thus the first year a major gains $9.18 + 12.51 = 21.69$, or 44.49 per cent, and each year thereafter he gains eighteen per cent, or the true maximum time in this grade is 4.08 years. The maximum is practically much less.

Suppose the bill to be law and in force, and consider a time when there is no "automatic suspension" of its provisions due to short service. Take the junior of the 21,69 captains promoted at the end of any fiscal year. If all retirements among the majors while he is a major are junior to him after the first year, as is possible, he might remain a major the true maximum time. Take the average case, where the captain ranks in the middle of those promoted and these retirements are proportionately distributed above and below him. He immediately stands 50—(21.69-2)=40.15 on the list of majors. The first year he gains (40.15-51)×12.51+9.18=19.03, and stands 21.12; the second year he gains (21.12-51)×12.51+9.18=14.36 numbers, and stands 6.76; at the end of the third year all the majors senior to him may be eligible to promotion and he may stand at the head of the list and be promoted the fourth year.

Now take the senior of the above captains and assume the conditions most favorable to him, viz., all majors retired while he is such are senior to him. Immediately on promotion he stands 51—21.69=29.31; at end of the first year he stands 29.31—(12.51+9.18)=7.62; at end of the second year all the majors senior to him may be eligible to promotion and he may stand at the head of the list and consequently would be promoted the third year. Similarly the other values in the following table were deduced.

Rank and arm.	No. True	Average practicable	Least practicable
Major, Cavalry	4.08 (5)	4	3
Major, Field Artillery	3.81 (4)	3	2
Captain, Cavalry	10.63 (11)	10	8

The fractions of years in this table and the one following operate as whole numbers, hence the figures in parentheses are the proper numbers. A single casualty at the proper time might reduce this time by one year and casualties at any time would tend to reduce them.

It thus appears that there is remarkably rapid promotion in store for those who escape retirement by selection, since the entire personnel of majors of Cavalry, Coast Artillery, and Infantry may change in three years and that of majors of Field Artillery in two years. But there is another side to this bright (?) picture. Let us see what the chance of such escape is. Take a major of Cavalry or Infantry for example. His chance of escape the first year is $100 - 24.56 = 75.44$ per cent. If promoted in three years his chance is $(.7544)^3 = 32.39$ per cent. The following table, based on the time per the next preceding table shows the chances of escaping retirement:

Rank and arm	True max. time	Av. pract. max. time	Least pract. time
Major, Cavalry	31.67 (24.43)	32.39	42.93
Major, Field Art.	23.66 (22.02)	32.14	46.92
Captain, Cavalry	62.26 (61.24)	64.03	70.00

From this table it appears that a major may have only about one chance in four of being promoted, while a captain may have a little less than two chances in three. The conditions in the Artillery will be practically the same as in the Cavalry and Infantry. In the Field Artillery the lieutenant colonels would be somewhat better off, due to the relatively smaller number of majors, but the majors and captains would be worse off than in any other branch of the line.

In some respects both branches of the Artillery would be in a worse plight than either the Cavalry or Infantry, especially the captains, due to their shorter service. In 1907 the full number of majors of Coast and Field Artillery would be retired. But during the next three years

only 1.49 majors in both would have to be retired, owing to the short service of the senior captain. In 1910 sufficient captains must be retired to bring the average for four years up to the number provided by the bill. In 1911 both majors and captains to the maximum number are retired.

The practical effect of this is that many captains are not promoted prior to 1911, because they are too young in service, yet in 1910 and 1911 they are subjected to the possibility of retirement in order to promote first lieutenants, many of whom have less ability and military education, are older in years, and all of whom are younger in experience than the men they replace. It would seem that if the possibility of this condition exists (it is in fact a strong probability), some provision should be made to compare the records of the men in these two categories and retire those who are less fitted to remain on the active list.

Of course casualties will reduce the number of retirements, but not nearly so much as might appear. Let anyone compare the total casualties for any one year in any branch of the line with the vacancies necessitated by the bill and he will see that the latter number is roughly double the former. Where this bill will lead us no human foresight can now determine, but the following are some of the certain consequences:

1. No certainty that favoritism and influence will be entirely eliminated and that service and merit alone will be considered in making selections for retirement.

2. All officers of the line will have a constant menace before them (it would reflect on the selections to suppose otherwise); and though this will spur some officers to greater effort, it also makes for demoralization and discontent, especially if men known by their brother officers to be good and efficient officers are retired while others known to be the reverse are retained in service.

3. Retirement by selection will surely carry a stigma with it.

4. Many excellent officers will undoubtedly resign rather than be subjected to the very great chance of retirement on small pay at some future time when they will be less able than at present to earn a living for themselves and their families in civil life.

The objects of the bill—to secure more rapid promotion, to weed out the drones and keep only the men who are active and zealous—are excellent, but the means of doing this will not be commended by the Army at large. I have discussed it with some officers who stand high, and deservedly so, for they are men who give their best to the Service—and their best sets a high standard of efficiency—and I have yet to find one officer who wished this bill in anything like its present form to become law.

The following suggestions in one form or another have frequently emanated from various sources. They have been gathered together and are again advanced:

Give us an age for grade-retiring law and let it provide that the retiring age for each grade, liberal at first to avoid any injustice, shall gradually be reduced until, say, in ten years from its enactment, officers shall be retired when they reach the following ages: Lieutenant colonel, 56; major, 52; captain, 47; first lieutenant, 38, and second lieutenant, 30. And when so retired let their retired pay be graded according to length of service, say, from forty per cent. to seventy-five per cent. of their pay when retired.

Let examinations for promotion be required for all grades; let them be thorough, physically, mentally, and morally; and let no officer who fails to pass be promoted—service school and garrison school work being considered. Lastly create special grades or give decorations carrying extra pay and emoluments with them and let those, to a limited extent, be striven for annually and bestowed, provided they have been earned; guard them jealously and make it a high honor to receive one.

The problem is worthy of solution, but the solution proposed by this bill is unworthy of the problem. When the ideal solution is found it will secure fair promotion, so that officers will become field officers before their activity and vigor are seriously impaired; it will eliminate the shiftless and the inefficient; it will provide some adequate means of recognizing and rewarding marked merit and extraordinary attainments; it will be free from the possibility of political and personal influence, and it will carry no menace, such as this bill does, to paralyze and demoralize the line of the Army.

A LINE OFFICER.

THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

Samar, Dec. 1, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an article in one of your issues, referring to the situation in Samar, the writer is trying hard to show the uselessness of Constabulary in operation against pulajanes on this island. His absurd statement that the outlaws had only contempt for the former shows that he is sadly ignorant of conditions here, too ignorant to express his opinion publicly. From personal experience I could cite a dozen cases which would prove the absolute falsity of his statement, and if necessary, could furnish the names of Army officers and officers of the Scouts to be called upon as witnesses. It is natural, of course, that the pulajanes should fear American troops more, but this not as a result of the experience gained by them during the former insurrection at all, but only on account of the superior armament of the United States soldier. The outlaws, as well as anybody here, know that a man armed with a Krag rifle, which he can fire six times without having to stop to reload, and with bayonet fixed, has at least five chances to one of a man armed with a single loading old Springfield carbine in a fight against fanatics. It is generally known that the Constabulary soldier is not nearly as well equipped, clothed or fed by the Government as the Scout, but he is expected to perform the same duty and much more in addition, and when I say that the Constabulary has killed more outlaws, captured more guns, and did not lose one-fourth the number of arms and men as the Scouts since operating here, I am only stating facts and ready to prove them, if necessary. The writer of aforementioned article further states that many notorious pulajane chiefs have been captured or killed by the military since the latter commenced to operate. The only notorious chief known to have been killed by them in Samar is Dagojob, and was it not a Constabulary officer who furnished the information and accompanied the detachment on the expedition which resulted in the death of the former? (Official reports, I understand, never mentioned this fact.) And was not Anugar, one of the oldest and most notorious leaders, killed by the Constabulary? He also says that what the Constabulary did not accomplish in a year the military accomplished in a few weeks, but does not tell us what it is that has been accomplished.

H. F.

The resignation of Midshipman Jerdon P. Kimbrough, of the fourth class, Naval Academy, has been sent to the Navy Department, but has not yet been accepted. Midshipman Kimbrough became prominent at Annapolis, and throughout the country, by his testimony before a board of investigation which was appointed to look into hazing at the Academy. Midshipman Kimbrough had been forced to stand upon his head until he became unconscious, and he was sent to the hospital for several days. The case brought about an investigation which resulted in the general courts-martial which was followed by the dismissal of so many midshipmen. The reason assigned for the resignation of Midshipman Kimbrough is deficiency in his studies. It is a custom at the Navy Department to accept resignations of fourth classmen on this ground because of the view taken that if the midshipman does not succeed in his class work during his first year he will not be of much use to the Navy thereafter. Midshipman Kimbrough's case, however, will be given lengthy consideration by the Navy Department, and there is some doubt as to whether or not his resignation will be accepted. If not, it will be on the ground that his deficiency in his class work was due indirectly to the hazing to which he was subjected, and the time he lost in the following investigation and courts-martial. The Navy Department takes the view that it would be entirely proper to retain Midshipman Kimbrough in the Service, although it is likely that if this is done he will not go on with his present class, but will start anew next year. If it is found that the resignation is based on the treatment to which the midshipman has been subjected, there is an added reason for the non-acceptance of the resignation. Some weeks ago, in testimony given before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Rear Admiral James T. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, gave in considerable detail, in response to questions from the members of the committee, the status of Midshipman Kimbrough. Admiral Sands said that Midshipman Kimbrough was socially ostracized, that his classmates would have nothing to do with him, nor speak to him, except as a matter of duty, and that altogether life was being made miserable for the midshipman, all because he told who were implicated in his hazing.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, who represented Collier's Weekly in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, and whose descriptions of the operations of the campaign were conspicuously clear and instructive, has been studying conditions in the Panama Canal Zone for the same journal, the current number of which publishes the first of a series of letters from his pen giving the results of his observations. Naturally enough, Mr. Palmer devotes his first letter chiefly to health and sanitary conditions in the canal territory, and his conclusions concerning them are highly encouraging. The situation, he remarks, is simply told in plain figures. Of the 1,700 white men employed in the Canal Zone, four died during the month of December, only two of malaria, while of the 22,000 men in the zone, including all the negroes, the daily average of those absent from work is only twenty per one thousand as against twenty-seven per one thousand in the street cleaning department of New York. "The white man employed in the Canal Zone," Mr. Palmer goes on to say, "is cared for as well as he is at home; the black man better than he has ever dreamed of. More skillful doctors and surgeons are in attendance than in the average provincial hospital. Over seventy trained women nurses are on the Isthmus, where they are paid little more than in the States. We heard much of the efficiency of the Japanese medical corps; but if I am any judge, and I have seen something of such affairs, our own people have done even better here. It is healthier to-day to work on the zone than it was to work on the New York Subway or the Chicago Drainage Canal. In no undertaking of the kind in our own country has there been such efficient sanitation. No gang laborers on any railroad have ever had such quarters or been so well looked after as the West Indian negro." Mr. Palmer points out, however, that this is the dry, healthy season of the year on the Isthmus, and that the real test of the sanitary conditions established by Colonel Gorgas will come during the rainy season, which begins in April. "If yellow fever can be stamped out altogether," says Mr. Palmer, "or confined to a few cases; if the ravages of malaria can be kept down to the present standard, Colonel Gorgas and his aides will have won a triumph that will survive all the malice of politics."

The question of fuel allowance for officers referred to last week was first brought to the official attention of the War Department on Jan. 14, 1906, by Colonel Van Orsdel, commanding the 17th Infantry, in a letter to the Military Secretary, in which he said: "Prior to 1877, officers were furnished fuel free of cost and with the acknowledged increased cost of living and the vastly increased number of uniforms and equipments required with no increase of salary, the struggle for a respectable living and keeping up of suitable and proper appearances on the part of all officers has been greatly intensified. It should also be borne in mind that other conditions such as frequent and lengthy moves, service at such distance from the States as to render it necessary for an officer to be separated from his family and necessitating two establishments, have added enormously to the expenses of an officer. It often happens that portions of quarters occupied are not necessary to the convenience and comfort of the occupants, but must be kept heated to protect plumbing and fixtures from damage by frost. At present this expense is borne by the officers."

A Newport schoolboy has constructed a home-made wireless telegraph apparatus which is of sufficient efficiency to interfere with the operation of the naval wireless station at Newport. The boy's methods were considered of such importance by Commander Albert Gleaves that he made to the Bureau of Equipment a detailed account of the plant the boy constructed and accompanied it with blue prints showing in further detail his exact system. The wireless experts at Newport were greatly surprised when they investigated the young man's system, and his crude apparatus may furnish some valuable ideas. The apparatus which the young man has put together is very simple, and the results he has obtained are considered somewhat astounding. He has been able to produce sufficient wave lengths to interfere with the naval wireless apparatus at Newport. The young operator receives his messages through an ordinary incandescent electric lamp, the glass of which he has broken and which he uses for a receiver. The power is

derived from a battery of eight dry cells, giving about twelve volts. The induction coil is from an old automobile and throws a half inch spark, while the sending apparatus is an ordinary Morse telegraph instrument. The wave length is controlled by a coil of No. 14 copper wire, which is bare and wound around a wooden cylinder in grooves. The necessary spark gap is made by two ordinary steel nails driven into a pine board an eighth of an inch apart. The ground current is accomplished through a connection with water pipes in the house in which the inventor lives, while two wooden poles fifteen feet long attached to the top of the house support the antennae. These are bare copper wires stretched between the poles and joined only by a single wire running down to the instrument.

In an article in the December Magazine of American History, B. J. Hendrick says: "The successful use in the Russian-Japanese war (as is supposed, for no official statement has come from the Japanese officials) of submarine boats has obscured the historic fact that one hundred and thirty years ago the first attempt of the kind was made in the harbor of New York." Overlooking the supposition for which there is no foundation, it is a fact, as Mr. Hendrick says, that is not generally known, but which is of official record—that the first serious attempt in this line was the work of a Yale undergraduate. It was while a freshman at Yale, in the year 1771, that David Bushnell, an ingenious Connecticut boy, conceived the idea of a submarine vessel as a desirable means of defensive warfare. He kept at the problem throughout the four years of his college course, and by the time of his graduation, in 1775, had made several successful trial trips with his American Turtle, as his peculiar contrivance was called. The plans of this vessel were carefully examined a few years ago by Comdr. F. M. Barber, U.S.N., whose conclusion was that "it seems to have been the most perfect thing of its kind that has ever been constructed, either before or since the time of Bushnell." Bushnell invented not only the first submarine boat of which there is any intelligent record, but the first torpedo as well. He discovered the principle of modern torpedo-mining—that is, the utilization of the pressure of the water to develop the desirable intensity of action in an explosion near the vessel to be destroyed. Furthermore, he was the first man to give the torpedo its modern name. All these triumphs he accomplished while an undergraduate student at Yale."

Some effort will doubtless be made soon to remedy conditions in the Atlantic Division, where there are now, by virtue of Major General Grant's recent promotion, two major generals, one commanding the other. Major Gen. James F. Wade is in command of the Atlantic Division, and Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant in command of the Department of the East, which comes under the command of General Wade. To have one major general commanding another in a division, when the one has no higher rank other than seniority, is something the War Department wishes to avoid. It has been suggested to Secretary of War Taft by some of Major General Wade's friends that General Wade be appointed lieutenant general upon the retirement of Lieutenant General Bates in April, this with the understanding that General Wade would retire with the rank of lieutenant general after one day's service. While this will not interfere with the general program to make Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin the next lieutenant general, except that it would be delayed by a single day, Secretary Taft is opposed to the proposition on the ground that the office of lieutenant general should be reserved for officers who have distinguished themselves in actual warfare. Mr. Taft contends that the rank will lose its value if it is given indiscriminately to general officers. The Secretary of War does not minimize the efficient services of General Wade, but he does not think that that officer has had the opportunity for the high standard of service which Mr. Taft thinks an officer should have before he is made a lieutenant general.

An investigation of the cause of the fire on the Army transport Meade, which occurred in San Francisco harbor on the morning of Feb. 1, was made by a board of officers, consisting of Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, quartermaster, U.S.A.; Capt. A. E. Williams, 2d Inf., U.S.A., and Lieut. Lawrence D. Babbell, 14th Inf., U.S.A. The board personally inspected the hold in which the fire occurred, and packages taken out of the hold, and after taking testimony of the members of the crew who witnessed the fire and incidents connected therewith, reported that the fire was confined entirely to Hatch No. 2, which was loaded with baggage pertaining to the 2d Infantry, officers and men; that the origin of the fire was about the middle of forward starboard quarter of compartment, about fifteen feet from hatch and middle of depth of hold. That the actual fire area was not over fifteen feet in diameter. That the fire started in one of two packages, viz., arm chest containing rifles and mosquito netting and crate containing mirror wrapped in blanket and old clothes—origin unknown, to be accounted for only on the theory of spontaneous combustion, probably in the arm chest.

There is much speculation among Navy officers in Washington as to the scope and types of naval construction that Congress will authorize at the present session. In some quarters there is an impression that only one battleship will be authorized and that the other vessels provided for will consist of destroyers and submarines. It is known that the President favors the building of scouts, but in professional circles there is some doubt as to the value and present need of such vessels. The scouts thus far designed have a larger armament than was originally designed, with the result that the difference between such vessels and fast cruisers has been greatly reduced. Strategists in most cases, while holding that the battleship is the indispensable engine of naval warfare, strongly favor torpedo craft and submarines as its logical supports. The feeling is that Congress should authorize four or five torpedo destroyers and as many submarines.

It is gratifying to note that the success of the Navy team at the fencing bout at Annapolis on Feb. 17 between the Naval Academy team and the team of the University of Pennsylvania, was due largely to the skillful manner in which Midshipman Gratian C. Dichman handled the foil. This young man has been a member of the fencing team ever since he entered the Academy, and has improved very materially in his work, and bids fair to

become the champion fencer of the Navy. Midshipman Dichman was born in the city of New York, and appointed from the State of Georgia. His father, Ernest J. Dichman, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1860, who served through the Civil War, and resigned Dec. 31, 1871. He afterwards entered the diplomatic service as Minister to one of the South American republics.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has recommended to the Secretary of War that the rifles now in the possession of the various military schools and other institutions throughout the country where there are military organizations be replaced by the Krag-Jorgensens. These schools are now equipped with Springfields, .45 caliber, and the pertaining equipments. The reserve supply of this type of rifle is running low and requests for replacements cannot be complied with. The new Army rifle, model of 1903, will very soon be issued by the Bureau of Ordnance and the Krag-Jorgensens now in the hands of the troops may be readily given to the school organizations of the country. It will take about 24,000 rifles to replace all the old Springfields.

An order was recently issued by the Bureau of Navigation to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, the Asiatic Fleet and the Pacific Squadron, authorizing the advance in rating of a petty officer in the seaman and artificer branches to the next higher rating, provided he is qualified in all respects in accordance with existing regulations, and has served the necessary probationary period in his rating regardless of the allowed complement of the vessel upon which he served. This to apply to the cruising vessels of the respective fleets, but not to auxiliaries. Seamen, firemen, first class, and shipwrights may be advanced to the rating of petty officer, not including the ratings of plumber, fitter, sail maker's mate and printers, and men of lower ratings may be advanced when deemed qualified for the next higher rating regardless of the complement. All of the provisions of the order were made with the view of advancing men as they become qualified, and securing the petty officers necessary for the new ships approaching completion and about to be commissioned.

The movement to mark the field of the battle of Monocacy, fought near Frederick, Md., was begun at the reunion of Union survivors of the battle, held in Frederick, July 9, 1904, upon the fortieth anniversary of the engagement. In pursuance of the purpose appeals have been made to the legislatures of the various States whose troops participated in the battle in which the Federal forces under Gen. Lew Wallace delayed the advance of General Early's forces, and thereby saved Washington from capture by the Confederates. As a result of the movement bills have been introduced in the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont legislatures, and that of Maryland will also be asked for an appropriation for the memorial.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur is now in India making a study of the British army there, and when he returns to the United States he will doubtless make a report on the military system used in the British possessions in that part of Asia. There are about 80,000 British troops and about 200,000 native soldiers in India, and the methods which are used form a very interesting subject for study. The transportation problem has been well solved by the British, and as the conditions in India as regards transportation are duplicated to some extent in some parts of the United States, General MacArthur has a good opportunity to observe much that may be of great value to the United States Army.

In response to an inquiry from an officer concerning the wearing of insignia of the Society of Colonial Wars by officers of the Army who are members thereof, the General Staff has made the following recommendation: "It is recommended that the writer be informed that it is impossible to take favorable action upon his request, as it is contrary to the policy of the War Department to add to the number of society badges which officers and enlisted men are permitted to wear on their uniforms, and that it would be inappropriate to wear on the uniform of the Army of the United States any badge that indicated service under a flag other than that of the United States."

The Chief of Ordnance is preparing to issue the new type of rifle to the Army next month. About 100,000 of the rifles have been practically completed and all the troops in the United States will have them, according to present plans, by May 1. The annual target practice will be had with the new rifle, except in the Philippines Division, where the target practice will be held first, and the rifles given to the troops afterwards.

The President has confirmed the sentence of dismissal in the case of 1st Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 6th U.S. Inf., who was recently tried by court-martial in the Philippine Islands and convicted of charges of disobedience of orders and absence without leave. Lieutenant Schindel was appointed in the Army as second lieutenant in September, 1898, and was promoted to be first lieutenant in October, 1899.

Secretary of War Taft, at a dinner given by Yale alumni at Chicago Feb. 22, said: "The Eastern situation is problematical. China is now in a state of unrest. To many it seems that the conditions which prevail there are similar to those which preceded the Boxer uprising. It must be hoped, however, that the outcome may not be the same."

Report was received at the War Department on Feb. 21 that the cable between Guam and Manila had broken. Just where the break occurred is not known, but it is supposed that it was in the straits through which the cable passes in the lower part of Luzon, where the current is very swift. Messages may be sent to Manila either by way of Europe or to Guam, thence to Yap, thence to Shanghai and back to Manila.

Representative Southall (Va.) has introduced a bill providing for an investigation of the battlefields about Petersburg, Va., to determine whether a battlefield park should be established.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House commenced the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill Feb. 21. In explaining the bill, Mr. Hull said: "There is no question but that many of the provisions that the committee have passed upon favorably are subject to a point of order, but we hoped they would so commend themselves to the judgment of the House that no member would feel called upon to make the point. The bill carries \$39,708,000 in round numbers, being \$1,000,000 less than the same measure carried for the current fiscal year. The estimates were only a little over \$71,000,000, so that there is not a very radical change in the amount asked for by the department, and the amount allowed by the committee. In fact, the committee is rather of the opinion that some of the appropriations asked for by the department are so small, the cut made by the Secretary was so great, that in all probability a deficiency in the appropriation will exist in the bill as it will pass the House and make necessary additional appropriations."

As to the proviso abolishing the office of lieutenant general, Mr. Hull said: "The indications now are that for the next few years at least the lieutenant general of the Army, if the office shall be continued, will have no power beyond that which can be legitimately exercised either by a brigadier or a major general in charge of a department and really subject to a junior, who will be Chief of Staff, and therefore the head of the military establishment, and receive his orders from a junior in grade and rank. I do not believe, as one member of this House, that that is good military organization." In proof of a statement he made that this action was popular, Mr. Hull read a newspaper article saying in effect that the Army offers no available timber for lieutenant generals, the Spanish War having been too short and too small an affair to permit a display of military genius. He also called attention to the fact that we had only four lieutenant generals for almost the first hundred years of the Government, Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Since 1888 we have had five others: Schofield, Miles, Young, Chaffee and Bates.

Mr. Grosvenor. "I desire to ask the gentleman if he indorses that portion of his speech which he has inserted in the form of an editorial?"

Mr. Hull. "Mr. Chairman, I stated specifically that I did not."

Mr. Grosvenor. "Then what is the particular object in slandering the officers of the Army in this indirect way?"

Mr. Hull. "There is one thing, Mr. Chairman, that I think I can say without slander to anybody, and that is that the war with Spain has made more lieutenant generals than all the other wars that the Republic has engaged in. Now, I suppose that my friend from Ohio (Mr. Grosvenor) might say that that is slander. To my mind it is simply stating the truth—not the fault of the men and nothing against the men; it was the organization provided for by Congress that has brought it about. If I had my way in the organization of the Army, I would provide that every President when he goes into office may designate a Chief of Staff to serve during the pleasure of the President, and that while so serving he should have the rank and pay and allowance of a lieutenant general, and that we would have no retired lieutenant generals, for the reason that it would only be on temporary pay, the same as you have for your officer here in Washington in charge of public buildings and grounds."

"It would insure the President selecting a man with whom he could work in perfect harmony in the organization, control and direction of the Army; and the other that a man having that power while so serving would have a higher grade than those whom he would command—something which I believe good military discipline demands at all times."

It was explained that the abolition of the monthly payment to the Soldiers' Home was limited to the retired enlisted men to avoid the point of order. For fifty years the Government has been putting this tax upon the pittance of the retired soldier to support an institution from which he could never by any possibility derive any benefit.

The importance of rifle practice was dwelt upon in urging the adoption of the extra allowance for expert riflemen. The shortage of 4,000 men in the Artillery shows the necessity for increasing the pay of Artillerymen. Mr. Hull said: "A man that serves a three-year enlistment in the Coast Artillery becomes a pretty fair electrician, and when his term of service is out he can get two or three times as much pay from electrical companies as he can secure from the Government. I would be in favor of enacting some law that would give to the militia of the States on the seacoast such enlistment as would provide a strong reserve of Artillerymen in case of war. You can get men to enlist in the Infantry and Cavalry. You can get men who will be attracted by the pomp and circumstance of war in time of peace. They wear the uniform, are part of the parades, they march, and are part of an attractive pageantry, but the man who enlists in the Coast Artillery wears overalls half of the time. He is a laboring man, skilled in mechanism, and it does not appeal to the imagination of young men to go into that class of work at present wages."

With reference to other provisos Mr. Hull said: "The committee believes that a man who is entitled to promotion to the grade of a brigadier general ought, unless his time expires by limitation of law, to be compelled to serve one year in the grade before he is retired. We provide an appropriation of \$700,000 to enable the militia to participate in the maneuvers this year. We cut the appropriation from \$1,200,000. I hope, as does every other Member of this House, that we will have no trouble in the near future that will call for the use of an armed force, but there are conditions existing to-day in the Orient that may make it necessary for us, in order to preserve our prestige, our power, and our rights, to employ force and show that we are ready, if possible, to fight for them."

Mr. Hull censured our minister at Peking for telling China that we intended to return the \$100,000,000 allowed us in the distribution of the Boxer indemnity. He regarded this as a show of weakness which would have a bad effect in China.

In spite of the fact that it was a national holiday, the House continued at work on the Army bill on Thursday. Mr. Prince (Rep., Ill.) presented some facts in connection with the retired list of the Army. He said that on Dec. 1, 1905, there were on the retired list of the Army 903 officers, receiving \$2,700,000 annually, an average of \$3,000 each. He had no criticism to make of the officers, but he did criticize the system by which it was possible to have so large a number on the retired list. Of these officers, three were lieutenant generals, twenty-one major generals and 243 brigadier generals. In the three years previous to 1905, Mr. Prince said, sixty-two officers had been promoted to the rank of brigadier general and re-

tired after holding the position one day. One day's service is giving unearned money to these officers. All they have to do is to mark time, knowing they will be retired at a higher rank. With one hand on the flag, they have the other in the Treasury, taking money they have not earned."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) paid a glowing tribute to the soldierly qualities of Lieutenant Generals Young and Chaffee (retired) and of Major General Corbin, who has been designated to succeed General Bates as lieutenant general when the latter retires in April. He said he would not consent to deprive him and Major General MacArthur, who will follow him in the position, of the reward of their services and administer what would be recognized as a rebuke by the adoption of the provision in the pending bill for abolishing the grade with the retirement of Lieutenant General Bates.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, for inclusion in the Army Appropriation bill, the draft of a proviso to extend the terms of enlistment for enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry (11 officers and 240 enlisted men), arrived at Fort Jay, N.Y., at nine a.m., Feb. 20, for station from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

The field and staff, 1st Battalion, Companies B and D, 4th Infantry (6 officers and 128 enlisted men), arrived on Feb. 18 at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for station.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Feb. 20 from the commanding general, Department of the East, that headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry (13 officers and 293 enlisted men), left Governors Island, N.Y., on that date for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands.

The Military Secretary is also advised by telegram of Feb. 20 from the commanding general, Northern Division, that Companies C and D, 8th Infantry (6 officers and 143 enlisted men), left Columbus Barracks, O., for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands; and that Companies A and C, 14th Infantry (2 officers and 127 enlisted men), arrived at Columbus Barracks, O., on Feb. 19 for station.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Feb. 20 from the commanding general, Department of the East, that Company I, 23d Infantry (one officer and fifty-four enlisted men) left Fort Ontario, N.Y., on that date for Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty.

Troops B and M, 3d Cav. (four officers and 127 enlisted men), left Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on Feb. 20, for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippines Islands.

THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

The most brilliant wedding that ever took place in the White House at Washington was undoubtedly the event of Feb. 17, when Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, elder daughter of the President of the United States, became the wife of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Representative in Congress from the 1st Ohio District. Those who saw the ceremony have something worth telling for the rest of their lives, and from beginning to end the arrangements were conducted without a hitch. The ceremony took place in the East Room, and the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiated. He had no assistants, and the bride, who was given away by her father, was beautifully gowned, and her tulle veil completely enveloped her. About her neck was the gift of the bridegroom at Christmas, a diamond necklace, which formed a narrow dog collar, and below it she wore a string of perfectly graduated diamonds beginning in the front with very large ones, the bridal gift of Mr. Longworth. Her only corsage ornament was a sunburst of diamonds about three inches in diameter, with a very large sapphire in the middle. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth for nearly an hour after the ceremony stood on the dais receiving hundreds of their friends. Intimates of the young bride were kissed by her, but with most of the guests she merely shook hands and acknowledged their greetings with a smile. Both bride and bridegroom seemed glad when the ordeal was over. Major Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., brought in the bride's cake, a big affair that caused the major to bend with its weight. Drawing his sword, Major McCawley offered the pearl mounted hilt to the bride, who took the weapon firmly in her right hand and with one sharp thrust of the point into the center of the cake cut deep into it. Then deftly drawing the sword hilt downward, she divided it. "Let somebody else do the rest," she said, as she withdrew the sword and returned it to its owner.

A record of the marriages in the White House shows that that of President Roosevelt's daughter is the twelfth. March 11, 1811, Mrs. Lucy Payne Washington, the younger sister of Mrs. Madison, and the widow of George Washington's nephew, was married there to Justice Todd, of the Supreme Court, and in Madison's term the grand-uncle of Stonewall Jackson, John G. Jackson, M.C., was married in the White House to another relative of Mrs. Madison, Mary Anna Todd. March 9, 1820, President Monroe's daughter, Maria, was married there to her father's secretary, Samuel Laurence Gouverneur, and in 1820 the son of John Adams made a niece of Mrs. Adams a White House bride. Three weddings occurred in the White House during the term of Andrew Jackson. Miss Delia Lewis, daughter of one of the President's closest friends, married the Secretary of the French Legation; Mary Easton, Mrs. Jackson's niece, married Lucien B. Polk, and Emily Martin, a relative of the President, Lewis Randolph, grandson of President Jefferson. In 1838 Martin Van Buren's son married a cousin of Mrs. Madison in the White House and took her there as his mistress. In 1842 Elizabeth, Tyler's third daughter, married there William Waller, and in 1874 Nellie Grant was married to Sartoris. During the administration of President Hayes his niece, Emily Pratt, married Gen. Russell Hastings, Jan. 19, 1878. The only President who has been married in the White House was Grover Cleveland, to Frances Folsom, June 2, 1886. But the most romantic incident in the history of the White House is the beginning there of the courtship of President Tyler, which resulted in his second marriage. His bride, Julia Gardiner, was the daughter of David Gardiner, of the manor of Gardiner Island, L.I. She accompanied her father on the fatal excursion of Feb. 28, 1844, on board the U.S.S. Princeton, which resulted in his death, that of two members of Tyler's cabinet and three others. The remains of Colonel Gardiner were carried to the White House, whither his daughter accompanied them, and under these sad circumstances won the susceptible heart of the widower Tyler. They were married in New York the succeeding June. A son of John Tyler is now president

of William's and Mary's College, as he has been for the past eighteen years.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A beautiful ceremony took place Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at the home of Major and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson, U.S.A., when their niece, Miss Cottrell, was given in marriage to Lieut. William Henry Raymond, A.C., U.S.A., Rev. Mr. Sheppard, of St. Luke's Episcopal church, officiating. The house was exquisite in its decorations. A chancel effect was given to one end of the long parlors, with background of palms, plants and tall white columns covered with vines and holding silver candelabra with white wax candles. Tall vases of white roses adorned the rooms. Portieres of smilax, tipped with white tulips, covered the windows and doorways. White silk rope and tassels, held by Col. James A. Irons and Col. George B. Davis, U.S.A., formed an aisle for the bride, who entered with her uncle, Major Hodgson. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "was a picture of loveliness in her wedding gown, veil and orange blossoms. Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn, 14th U.S. Inf., acted as best man. There was a large number of guests present at the ceremony and reception. A pretty feature of the dining room decorations was a large basket of lilies of the valley and pink roses, suspended from chandelier over the table. Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Cowan assisted." Lieutenant Raymond is aide to General Williams, and stationed at Vancouver Barracks.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Bowner, of Stamford, Conn., to Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., 7th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Harrison, Mont.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Knowlton Dodge and Ensign Hugh MacLean Walker, U.S.N., will take place Feb. 26 at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C. Ensign Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., will be Mr. Walker's best man. Miss Lucretia Dodge, the sister of Miss Elizabeth Dodge, will be the maid of honor, and little Miss Janet Walker will be the flower maid and lead the wedding procession. Ensign Walker recently returned from his cruise and will be on shore duty in Washington for some time.

Brevet Capt. S. R. Honey, formerly an officer of the U.S.A., and Miss F. Hunter, were married in Florence, Italy, Feb. 19. Captain Honey was formerly a resident of Newport, R.I., a well known lawyer and a veteran of the Civil War. He was Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island for one term. Colonel Honey's daughter was recently married to Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston. Soon after this marriage, Colonel Honey left the United States, announcing his intention to make England his home. He is a native of that country.

Chaplain and Mrs. John A. Randolph have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Valcour Etelle, to Mr. Walter McDonald, Wednesday evening, March 7, at six o'clock, in the Methodist Church, Baldwin, Miss.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Knowlton Dodge and Ensign Hugh MacLean Walker will take place Monday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 4:30 o'clock, in St. John's church, 16th and H streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Bishop Satterlee, assisted by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, pastor of the church, will perform the ceremony. The bridesmaids will be Miss Edith Miller, Miss Sallie Schroeder, Miss Lilly Almy, of Lawrence, Ohio; Miss Mollie Dodge, and Miss Jennie Walker, sister of the groom. Miss Dodge will be maid of honor. Ensign A. S. Kibbee will be best man. The ushers will be Ensign Osborn, Ensign W. W. Smith, Assistant Naval Constructor Ackerson, Ensign Rowan, Ensign Norris and Ensign Stanton.

Mrs. Yates, widow of the late Capt. Arthur Reed Yates, U.S.N., announces the engagement of her daughter, May Lansing Yates, to Lieut. John Colt Beaumont, U.S. M.C. Mrs. Yates's home is at 28 Middle street, Portsmouth, N.H.

The engagement of Lieut. Henry L. Wyman, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Hyers, of St. Paul, Minn., has been announced. The wedding will take place at St. Paul early in April next.

The engagement is announced of Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th U.S. Inf., to Mrs. Eugenia Gross Wilson, of Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. Joseph Stein, of Annapolis, Md., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Anita Stein, to Midshipman Arthur Christian Myers, who graduated from the Naval Academy Feb. 12.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Charles MacAllister Wilcox to Miss Marie de Pazzi Roberts, both of Denver, Colo. Mr. Wilcox is the son of Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Major Elon F. Wilcox, 4th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place on Feb. 27.

In St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 20, Miss Esther Byers Smith, daughter of the late Rear Admiral David Smith, U.S.N., was married to the Rev. Rozelle J. Phillips, assistant rector of St. Stephen's. The bride was attended by Miss Mary L. Smith as maid of honor. The Rev. Arthur Moulton was best man.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. John Beardsley, U.S.V., said to be the oldest living graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, died in Athens, N.Y., Feb. 18, in his ninetieth year. Colonel Beardsley was born in Fairfield, N.Y., and entered the U.S.M.A. July, 1837. He was graduated July, 1841, as a brevet second lieutenant, 8th Inf.; was promoted second lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1841; first lieutenant, June 18, 1846; captain, June 28, 1849, and he resigned from the Army Dec. 31, 1853. During the Civil War he served as colonel of the 9th N.Y. Cavalry, and from Nov. 5, 1861, to April 8, 1863. After graduation, in 1841, he served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N.Y. He took part in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico he was in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca-de-la-Palma, siege of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, capture of San Antonio, battle of Churubusco, Molino del Rey. For gallant conduct, in the latter battle, he received the brevet of captain, and was severely wounded in storming the enemy's works.

Mrs. Annie M. Dennett, wife of Capt. John Dennett, U.S. Rev. Cutter Ser., died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.

Mr. John Adams White, father of Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, wife of Major Ogden Rafferty, surg., U.S.A., died at Saticoy, Ventura county, Cal., Feb. 9.

Mary Wilkes, widow of Rear Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., died in Florence, Italy, Feb. 19. Mrs. Wilkes, who was eighty-five years of age, was attended by her daughter during her last moments. Admiral Wilkes's name will

long be remembered as that of a distinguished explorer and as that of the commander of the U.S. steamer San Jacinto, who took the Confederate commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from the British mail steamer Trent.

The late Comdr. George W. Mentz, U.S.N., whose death on Feb. 11 we noted in our last issue, left a widow, Mrs. Florence Livingston Miller Mentz. He was also an uncle of Capt. L. M. Nuttman, U.S.A.

Dr. Oscar W. Woods, late captain and assistant surgeon U.S.V., and contract surgeon, U.S.A., died at Roanoke, Va., Feb. 12, from tuberculosis. Dr. Woods was rated as a very efficient medical officer. He entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He then took a post-graduate course in the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore. When war broke out between the United States and Spain in 1898, Dr. Woods volunteered his services and joined the Roanoke company as a private. While stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., he was appointed to the hospital service on ships plying between New York and Cuba and remained in this position until the termination of hostilities between the two countries. In 1900 he took the examination for contract surgeon, U.S.A., and passing, was ordered to the Philippines for service. He remained in the Philippine Islands for three years, returning home in 1904. Last October, at his request, he was ordered to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where he remained until he went to Roanoke several weeks ago. Dr. Woods is survived by his brothers, Judge John W. Woods, Hon. James P. Woods, Mr. Joseph R. Woods and Miss Annie L. Woods, a sister.

Brig. Gen. William P. Vose, U.S.A., whose death in Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, we reported in our last issue, was buried at Arlington with full military honors. Chaplain C. C. Pierce conducted the services. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and expressed the heartfelt sympathy of his numerous friends. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Walter S. Volkmar, and two sons, Lieut. William Eugene Vose, M.D., U.S.A., now serving in the Philippines, and Robert Emory Vose, of Philadelphia. General Vose was a member of the M.O. L.L.U.S. and Sons of the American Revolution. Representatives from the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., attended the funeral.

The London United Service Gazette says: "Members of the Military Order of the Dragon, the international military organization which was organized at Peking in 1900, by officers of the allied armies, will hear with regret of the sudden death at Washington, U.S.A., of Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, General Staff, U.S.A., the secretary and treasurer of the Order."

Mr. Albert H. Metcalf, formerly 142 N.Y. Vol. Inf., ship keeper and custodian of the naval station of Sacket Harbor, N.Y., since about 1863 a comrade of Joseph K. Barnes Post No. 360, Sacket Harbor, died on the evening of Monday, Feb. 19, near the site of old Forts Virginia, Chauncey, Tompkins, Volunteer and Pike—these five posts being the predecessors during our second war with England of the present post of Madison Barracks, N.Y. Mr. Metcalf's father, Henry Metcalf, had also been custodian and ship keeper of the present naval station. The funeral took place on Feb. 22. A firing party and bugler were detailed from Co. D, 23d Inf., Captain Seay.

Mrs. F. G. Richardson, who died at Chicago, Feb. 18, of pneumonia, in her seventy-second year, was the mother of Ensign W. G. Richardson, U.S.N., retired.

Vice Admiral Sir Harry Grenfell, R.N., who recently had been invalided home from the Mediterranean, died at London, England, Feb. 19. He was born in 1845. He married in 1871 Miss Amy Low, daughter of Andrew Low, of Savannah, Ga.

Gen. Arthur Forester Devereux, who died after a brief illness a few days since at the city hospital, Cincinnati, O., was from a distinguished Massachusetts family, educated at Harvard, and won distinction in the repulse of the memorable charge of Pickett in the battle of Gettysburg, capturing five rebel flags. His native town, Salem, presented him with a sword, which was afterwards put on the bronze tablet erected by his native State on the field of Gettysburg in memory of the 19th Infantry.

Major Andrew G. Hammond, 3d U.S. Cav., died on Feb. 21 in the General Hospital in the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., after an illness of more than four months. He will be buried in Quincy, Ill. He was born in Hartford, Conn., May 26, 1857, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1881 as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant April 11, 1889; captain, May 21, 1896, and major, 3d Cavalry, Aug. 5, 1903. During the war with Spain he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 1st Connecticut Volunteers. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1891.

Louis S. Allen, formerly of Henry V. Allen & Co., dealers in military goods at 734 Broadway, New York city, died Feb. 22 at his residence, 249 West 107th street. He was born in New York fifty-four years ago, a son of Henry V. Allen, a well known merchant, who was one of the founders of Horstmann, Bros. & Allen, the predecessor of Henry V. Allen & Co. Louis S. Allen was admitted to the firm soon after attaining his majority, and remained with it until five years ago when he was stricken with paralysis and obliged to retire. He was a member of the Veterans' Association of the 7th Regiment. He leaves a wife and three children and two brothers, Henry V. Allen and Frederick Allen.

The 12th Cavalry Standard, published at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in its issue of Feb. 18, says: "Tennessee has the largest number of members in the M.O.L.L.U.S. in the Southern States, and Chattanooga claims one-half of these members as residents. In the course of the evening's program Capt. C. D. Mitchell, toastmaster, called upon Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, commanding the 12th Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to respond to the toast, 'The Army.' Colonel Chase, remarks the Times, handled his subject well, paying a deserved tribute to the Army. In eloquent words he compared it to the world's best disciplined troops, saying that the soldiers of this country had no superiors in all the world, and that what the Army of this country had done in the past was only an example of what could be done in the future if called upon for great achievements. Colonel Chase is a ready and pleasant speaker. He was cheered to the echo. The 'hit' made by Troop B, Tennessee National Guard, in its minstrel show in Chattanooga Tuesday night, Feb. 13, was in no small measure due to the able assistance of Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav. 'To Lieutenant Cootes,' says the Times, 'was given the task of opening the performance. "Nobody" was the title of his song, and besides rendering this popular coon composition in splendid style, he added some local hits that were thoroughly appreciated.' Messrs. Cootes and Webb, by way of appreciation, were the recipients of fine bouquets."

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. R. Bettison, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., on Feb. 17, 1906.

Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf., is on a two months' leave in the United States from the Philippines.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, U.S.A., at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Feb. 11, 1906.

A son, James Leitch Grier, was born to the wife of Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Feb. 18.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. W. J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., at Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 15, 1906.

Chief Engr. Wm. B. Brooks, U.S.N., Mrs. Brooks and Miss Minnie Brooks have changed their address in Washington to No. 1706 Q street, N.W.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte was in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 19, to attend and address the twelfth annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Catholic University of America.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Norton have taken apartments at the Rochambeau, Washington. Lieutenant Commander Norton is on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, having recently been detached from the U.S.S. Arkansas.

Major John M. Carson, jr., Quartermaster at West Point, was in Washington on Feb. 21 to consult with officials of the War Department concerning the acceptance of bids recently submitted for the construction of some improvements at West Point.

The resignations of E. N. Caldwell, appointed from Texas, and F. B. Maupin, appointed from Maryland, both of the Fourth Class, Naval Academy, have been accepted by the Navy Department. In each case the reason given was deficiency in studies.

Mrs. Hampton, wife of Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st U.S. Inf., will spend the month of February with her friend, Mrs. Holcomb J. Johnson, at the Decatur, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Harris, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, Secretary Bonaparte, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Newberry, Admiral and Mrs. Chester, Admiral O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips, Mrs. Basil Gordon and Miss Robinson, of Baltimore.

A story of interest to Navy people appears in the March number of The Bahemian, entitled "The Liar," under the name of Gilbert Totten. Its author is Dr. Gilbert Totten McMaster, son of the late Surg. James McMaster, U.S.N., and cousin of the late Major Gen. Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer, U.S. Army.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chester, U.S.N., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, to Miss Sylvia Wilder. Among the other guests were Misses Alexandrine Fitch, Miriam Crosby, Butler Louise Maxwell, Elsie Moon, of New York, and Mrs. C. M. Chester, jr., Col. Raspopoff, Russian military attaché; Capt. S. Cosby and Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d U.S.A.

The men of the 1st U.S. Infantry, en route to Manila, landed at Gibraltar on Sunday, Feb. 18, from the transports and attended divine service with the British troops. The splendid physique and superior intelligence of the American soldiers attracted general attention. Mr. Henry White, American Ambassador to Italy and delegate to the Moroccan conference at Algeiras, visited the soldiers Feb. 19.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Dentler, 11th Inf., gave a dinner at Fort Russell, Wyo., on the evening of Feb. 12 in honor of the departure of Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Shelton and Mrs. Shelton, sr., from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Captain Shelton has been selected to a vacancy on the General Staff. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. A. L. Myer, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Alexander and Dr. Dade. Red liberty roses decorated the table and a valentine tied with red ribbon for place card added very much to the pleasant dinner.

Mrs. Taylor, daughter of Col. H. B. Osgood, U.S.A., and wife of the Hon. Basil H. R. Taylor, harbor master of the port of Hong Kong and late of the Royal Navy, on Oct. 10, 1905, gave birth to a son, her third, who has been named Douglas Bective Huntingtower Taylor. The Hon. and Mrs. Taylor expected to leave Hong Kong in February to travel for some time, going by way of Burma and India and spending some time in Europe before reaching England, where Mrs. Taylor expects to be presented at court at a June drawing room by Lady Headfort, a cousin of her husband's. Mrs. Taylor was formerly the widow of Major Paul Clendenin.

Major C. M. O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav.; Lieut. S. D. Maise, 3d U.S. Cav., and Capt. F. H. Pope, 14th U.S. Cav., are among the companions recently elected to membership in the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. Lieut. Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., commander, reports that the membership of the commandery on Dec. 31 last was 705. In speaking of the reception given to General Chaffee, U.S.A., at Los Angeles, Cal., last December, and the speech of welcome made by Gen. H. G. Otis, Colonel Smedberg said in part: "General Otis called attention to the career of General Chaffee, so remarkable an exhibition and demonstration of the possibilities of an army life under our Republic—from private in the ranks, to lieutenant general commanding, a soldier passing through every grade from the bottom to the top by sheer merit and without pull. General Chaffee responded feelingly and as he had been promised that there would be 'no reporters about' he spoke as he always fought, 'from the shoulder'; it is therefore to be regretted that we are unable to quote his remarks."

Rear Admiral Edwin Longnecker, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Feb. 19, was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed an acting midshipman at the U.S. Military Academy in 1861, graduating in 1865. His first assignment was to the Shenandoah on the Far East Indian station. He was promoted an ensign in 1866 and a master in 1868, and was commissioned a lieutenant in March, 1869, and was assigned to the receiving ship Philadelphia. He was on the Swatara in the North Atlantic Fleet in 1870-71, the Colorado on the North Atlantic Station in 1872-73, the Alaska on the European Station in 1874-76, and was on the Wyoming in 1878, taking part in the Paris Exposition in 1878. Returning to this country he was assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory, remaining at that place until 1882. He was promoted a lieutenant commander in 1881, commander in 1891, captain in 1899, and rear admiral in 1905. Rear Admiral Longnecker has also served on the Michigan, Richmond and Ranger. He was on duty at the Naval War College in 1895, was inspector of ordnance at League Island, and was in command of the yard at that place from February, 1898, until given the command of the New Orleans in February, 1899. He was also in command of the Port Royal and Charleston naval stations until assigned to League Island.

Mrs. Mentz, widow of late Comdr. G. W. Mentz, will be at 35 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N.J.

A daughter, Ruth Bernice Schoeffel, was born to the wife of Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, 10th U.S. Inf., at Honolulu, H.I., Jan. 31.

General Kuropatkin and General Batjanoff, commanders respectively of the First and Third Manchurian armies, have been recalled.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Edward M. Shinkle, wife of Lieutenant Shinkle, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11.

Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, for New York, en route to the Colonel's new station at Omaha, Neb.

The twenty-third annual reunion and dinner of the class of 1869, Naval Academy, was held at 7:30 on the evening of Feb. 21, at the Army and Navy Club in Washington.

Mrs. Hampton, wife of Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, U.S.A., formerly Miss Natalie Paschal, of San Antonio, Tex., is the guest of Mrs. Holcombe G. Johnson at the Decatur, Washington, D.C.

Col. C. A. Stedman, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Stedman have been spending some time in New York at Hotel Manhattan. They are now at 1319 N street, Washington, D.C., visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. B. P. Lamberton, U.S.N.

Ensign Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., who was ordered Feb. 2 to proceed to the Asiatic Station, is now attached to the Dolphin, and he is also an aide to the President. Who will succeed him as an attaché of the White House has not been determined.

Dental Surg. John S. Marshall, Presidio of San Francisco, is in Honolulu for temporary duty. Such dental treatment as is necessary will be completed as far as possible in time to enable him to return to San Francisco on the transport leaving Honolulu on or about March 26, 1906, for San Francisco.

A cotillion in mask was given at Madison Barracks on the evening of Feb. 21 in Dodge hall, lead by Captain Sage. After two or three dances the dancers unmasked, about 11:30, and supper was served. Those taking part were especially enjoined to let no one but their partners know what their costumes were to be.

The following were among Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending Feb. 21: Lieut. I. A. Saxton, Col. L. W. Cooke, Mrs. H. L. Pettus, of the Army; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N.; Capt. Morton F. Smith, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. R. Shook, Capt. E. A. Dean, U.S.A.; Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, when their guests were the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Senator Allison, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Hobart, Admiral Harmony, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Major Cassatt, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, and Mr. and Mrs. Cropper.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., is to lecture about the Moros of Mindanao, P.I., before the Jefferson County Historical Society of Watertown, N.Y. The president of the society, Col. Walter Bicker Camp, of Sacket Harbor, will deliver the address when the famous bronze gun, brought from Baras, near Malabang, Mindanao, is mounted at Madison Barracks, near the Balangiga bell set up there, near the water tower, by the 9th Infantry (Colonel Regan).

First Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, 4th U.S. Inf., whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect March 20, was a corporal and private in the 13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and the 3d U.S. Volunteer Engineers from May until October, 1898, when he was appointed a second lieutenant, and later first lieutenant in the latter organization. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry June 1, 1899, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1901.

In reply to a statement that there is no officer in the Army with the name of "Lloyd Buchanan," which was used in an article in The World's Work, recently referred to here, the editors of that periodical state that it is a non-de-plume. There was an officer of the Army by the name of Buchanan until recently, 1st Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 23d Inf., whose connection with the Service was terminated by sentence of a court-martial promulgated by the War Department Feb. 5, 1906.

War. Mach. George Crofton, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14, bravely jumped into the cold waters of the Elizabeth river to save a drunken United States sailor from drowning. The sailor fell overboard from the navy yard landing at the foot of Commercial Place, and was brought safely to shore by Crofton, amid the applause of bystanders. Crofton was recently commended for his bravery when an explosion occurred on board the Missouri. To keep flames from possibly reaching the magazine, the door of which was open, he jumped inside and slammed the door shut.

Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A., commandant of the cadets of the West Virginia University, has instituted a most excellent system of physical training for his cadet corps. He is a firm believer in gymnastic training and has given the department hearty co-operation and support. For one hour on three alternate afternoons during the winter term gymnasium work takes the place of military drill. The officers call the roll—attend to all the details—and then place the men ready for work in charge of the director and his leaders. Every man receives attention and improves every minute of his time.

The military and naval aides who assisted at the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Feb. 17, in the White House, Washington, D.C., were: Col. C. S. Bromwell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N.; Major Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.; Capt. A. E. Harding, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A.; Capt. Dan T. Moore, U.S.A.; Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., U.S.A.; Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d U.S.A.; Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, U.S.A.; Lieut. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N.; Ensign Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N.; Capt. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A.; Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. H. Poole, U.S.A.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Gibraltar, Feb. 22, by officers of the Army on the transports McClellan and the Kilpatrick which were detained there. Colonel Duggan, Major Bell, Major Getty and Major Hodges, together with their wives and daughters, in the name of all the officers, petty officers, soldiers, Artillery and Infantry aboard both transports, sent heartiest Washington's birthday greetings to all their friends and relatives throughout the United States. There was dancing aboard the Kilpatrick. Turkey of the real American breed was brought over in cold storage and roasted, accompanied with much fat bacon. There was a general blowout of the first order, and it is many years since Gibraltar has known such American festivity.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. H. Upshur are now in Aiken, S.C., and will spend several weeks in the South.

Mrs. Olivia Fanning Woolverton, wife of Medical Inspector Woolverton, U.S.N., died in New York city Feb. 19.

Major R. S. Woodson, Med. Dept., U.S.A., was reported among the guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, Feb. 18.

Colonel Stedman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stedman are in Washington, D.C., visiting Rear Admiral Lamberton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lamberton.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Key are entertaining Mrs. Herbert Squires, wife of the former Minister to Cuba, at their home in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, U.S.N., has been relieved from special duty in the Navy Department and ordered to duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The thirty-third annual reunion of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, and the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Buena Vista, was held at the National Hotel in Washington on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 22 and 23.

Edmund Robertson, the new financial secretary of the British Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons Feb. 21 that punishment by birching had been suspended in the navy until further orders, and that caning would only be inflicted by order of the captain of a ship.

Brig. Gen. H. T. Allen, Chief of the Constabulary of the Philippines, who has been in Washington for several weeks, has gone to visit friends in Boston, and will go from there to West Point. He will return to Washington in a fortnight, and will sail for the Philippines in April.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell entertained at dinner at his residence in Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, for the officers and directors of the National Geographic Society. Among the guests were Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S.N.; Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., and Dr. E. Milken, the Danish explorer.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, son of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who has been given a probationary commission in the 1st Life Guards, joined the regiment as second lieutenant Feb. 21. He will remain on probation for two years, at the end of which period he may be dismissed by his commanding officer or be permanently accepted.

The following candidates for admission into the Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: Daniel D. Pullen, Skagway, Alaska; Dwight K. Shurtliff, Ashford, Conn.; William H. Caruthers, alt., Norwich, Conn.; Clark D. Edgar, alt., New London, Conn.; Otto A. Geumann, alt., 1024 Granby street, Baltimore, Md.; Walter T. Livingston, alt., Bozeman, Mont.

Speaking of Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 30th U.S. Inf., the Omaha Excelsior says: "Chaplain Silver, always interesting, whatever the subject of his discourse or humor may be, is particularly so on the platform, and when aided by the stereopticon in the lecture on 'The Philippines and the Filipinos.' The views presented by Chaplain Silver are all genuine, having been taken of the actual scenes and incidents and objects by expert camera artists."

Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Lieutenant Commander Blue, entertained at bridge whist at her residence in York street, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17. There were four tables, and those playing were Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Mrs. A. Gordon Jones, Mrs. Alfred P. Page, Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mrs. Miss Edith Tunis, Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Miss Gertrude Camm, of Richmond; Mrs. Holt W. Page, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Miss Louise Du Barry, Mrs. George Clark, Mrs. Robert T. Thorpe, Mrs. F. M. Killam, Mrs. Charles Laird and Mrs. Henry Madison.

Miss Southerland, daughter of Commander Southerland, was entertained by some of her friends at the Teacup Inn in Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, as a sort of farewell, as Miss Southerland, with her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Mary Southerland, left en route for Alexandria, Egypt, February 22. They sail from Boston Saturday, Feb. 24. Some of the young women present at the lunch were Miss Edith and Miss Alice Miller, daughters of Commander Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Lydia Loring, daughter of Dr. Loring.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War held its last dinner of the season at the New York Athletic Club on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20. Comdr. J. W. Miller, the junior vice-commander, acted as toastmaster. Speeches were made by Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A.; Major Charles Richard, U.S.A.; Majors George F. Shiels and S. W. Armstrong, U.S. Vols.; Chaplain Welwood and Captain Franklin, U.S.A. The last named gave a very vivid and interesting description of the allied forces in China during the Boxer uprising of 1900. The dinner was well attended and proved one of the most interesting gatherings that the Commandery has held.

In its issue of Feb. 16 The Tourist, published at Southern Pines, N.C., says: "Chaplain James J. Kane, retired, of the U.S. Navy, well known in Southern Pines, came to town Thursday night, and, like a wise and brotherly man, paid the Tourist an early visit. The chaplain looks well, and is the same genial old sea dog as of old—and doesn't look a day older than when he last. He spent the summer in England engaged in literary work. He will remain in Southern Pines five weeks. At Piney Woods Inn, Chaplain Kane, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has traveled widely in many lands, will preach a missionary sermon at the Congregational Church, Sunday morning, at 10:30, also at the Baptist Church at 7:30 p.m. At 9 p.m. Chaplain Kane will give two recitations at the Piney Woods Inn. His recitations were a popular feature at the Inn last winter at the Sunday evening concerts."

With reference to the question as to how many officers of Indian blood we have had in our Army, General R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., writes us from Denver, Colo., saying: "Donald McIntosh, a lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry, who was killed in the Custer affair on the Little Bighorn, was an Indian, and though I did not know his origin, his rich Indian color indicated that he was a full-blood. I served from February to May at Fort Leavenworth with him in 1870. He was regarded as one of their best officers. Being a lieutenant, I was present where a party of lieutenants had gathered to make a protest against a transfer between an officer of infantry and an officer of the regiment, which would put the officer of infantry over several of the officers of the 7th. By general consent, McIntosh was delegated to draw up the petition, and he did it to the satisfaction of the assembly, which indicates his mental caliber." McIntosh was born in Canada, and appointed from Oregon a second lieutenant in 1867, being promoted to first lieutenant March 2, 1870. He was killed in the Little Bighorn fight, June 25, 1876.

Mr. Poultny Bigelow has been elected an honorary member of the West Point Army Mess.

Mrs. Ellicott, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John Morris Ellicott, U.S.N., will be at home to her friends on Feb. 27 in Washington.

Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, U.S.A., and his bride, Marie Baker, are back from their honeymoon trip and at their new quarters at Fort Strong.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee, is visiting her friend, Mrs. Thomas Turner, at 2168 Florida avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of General Humphrey, has arrived in Honolulu, where she will visit her brother, Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey.

Col. Selden A. Day, U.S.A., and wife, who have nearly completed their tour of the world, are enjoying the winter in Nice, France. Their tour has been highly enjoyable.

Asst. Surg. Robert M. Blanchard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Blanchard are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter. Mrs. Blanchard is a daughter of Gen. Calvin DeWitt, U.S.A.

Col. D. L. Brainard, Capt. Thomas Franklin and Capt. Harold Hammond, U.S.A., were guests at the "Ends of the Earth Club" at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, New York city, Feb. 16.

Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, of Fort Hancock, N.J., a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., class of '75, at the Amherst Alumni banquet on the evening of Feb. 21, at the Waldorf-Astoria, asked the blessing.

Lieut. Walter N. Hill, U.S.M.C., of the Naval Academy, who married a Boston girl, is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, the event taking place at Mrs. Hill's former home in Jamaica Plain.

Mrs. Hampton, wife of Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, U.S.A., is the guest of Mrs. Holcombe G. Johnson at the Decatur, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Hampton was formerly Miss Nathalie Paschal, of San Antonio, Texas.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on Feb. 23 that Rear Admiral Asa Walker will succeed Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory on Feb. 28, the date of the retirement of Rear Admiral Chester.

Paymr. William T. Sypher, U.S.N., entertained charmingly at dinner at the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15, after the dance on board the Charleston. His guests were Mrs. Grosvenor, of New York; Mrs. J. A. C. Groner and Miss Lizzie Freeman.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N., is certainly one of the most popular men in Washington D.C. He remarked to a friend that he had received forty dinner invitations for the month of January, which goes to show in what great demand he is socially at the capital.

Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain, U.S.A., 2d Inf., is convalescent at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., having undergone a severe surgical operation performed by Capt. J. M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, and did not sail for the Philippines with his regiment.

Major Hayashi, of the Japanese army, who was a guest of Lord Kitchener during the Rawal Pindi maneuvers, was the only foreign representative present. The major expressed himself in high terms of approval of the appearance, marching, and efficiency of the troops.

Capt. and Mrs. Denis Mahan entertained at dinner on Friday evening, Feb. 16, at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Covers were laid for eight, and those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Miss Marion Simmons and Ensign Rogers.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee and their two daughters, who arrived at Havana, Feb. 18, on the transport Sumner from Santiago, called on President Palma Feb. 19. They were accompanied by Consul Steinhart. Later in the day they sailed for Mexico. The other passengers on the Sumner made a trip around the city on three special cars.

The London Daily Telegraph makes the announcement of the discovery of the original draft in Lord Nelson's handwriting of his historic "General Memorandum" to his captains at Trafalgar. The document, which was supposed to have been lost, was in the possession of a private family living near Merton Abbey, the home of Lady Hamilton.

Some forty officers of the U.S. Army with their wives made a flying visit to Tangier Feb. 18, taking a donkey ride to the outskirts of the town. The officers belonged for the most part to the 1st Infantry, which is en route to Manila on board the transports McClellan and Kilpatrick, which arrived Feb. 17 at Gibraltar on the way to the Philippines.

Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., gave a very attractive luncheon on board the Charleston at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, the guests being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, U.S.N.; Miss Cooley, of West Chester, N.Y.; Miss Edith Tunis, Ensign L. H. Lacy, Paymr. T. DeF. Harris, U.S.N.; Lieut. Milton E. Reed and Ensign R. F. Zogbaum.

The following men were made boatswains of the Navy by an order signed by the Secretary of the Navy on Feb. 21: Christopher Murray, Ch. B.M.; Charles C. Beach, Ch. Q.M.; John P. Judge, Ch. B.M.; John C. Lindberg, Ch. B.M.; Daniel C. Hansen, Ch. Q.M.; Wm. J. Drummond, Ch. Q.M.; Birney O. Halliwell, sailmaker's mate; Albert Seeckts, Ch. G.M.

Secretary of War William H. Taft left Washington on Monday for a week's trip in the West, where he delivered a number of speeches. On Feb. 19 he spoke at Detroit, on the 20th at Bay City, Michigan, on the 21st he arrived in Chicago and spoke on "The Army" before the Union League Club on the 22d. Following that he went to St. Louis to speak before the Western Federation of Yale Clubs. He is expected to return to his duties at the War Department on Feb. 26.

We published in our issue of Feb. 17, page 688, an advance list of passengers booked to sail on the Army transport Sherman from Manila, Feb. 15. A corrected list shows that the following passengers did not sail as booked: Miss Elsie Smith, member of the family of Captain Schofield; Mrs. R. C. Dewey, daughter of Captain Dewey, U.S.M.C.; Miss Marjorie Ide, daughter of Governor Ide; C. J. Musgrave, clerk, Q.M.D.; Miss Rhoda Green, teacher, and Mrs. Victor Norgaard.

Gen. Henry E. Treman, who has just been elected president of the Republican Club of New York, is a lawyer, a native of New York city, and was in the Columbia Law School when the call for volunteers was issued in the 7th N.Y. Regiment on April 17, 1861. Later he recruited a company for the 73d, and served with the Excelsior Brigade until he was captured at the second battle of Bull Run. He saw the inside of Libby Prison, was exchanged, promoted to captain, and attached to General Sickles's staff. Congress awarded a medal of honor

to him, and he rose to be a brevet brigadier general in 1865.

The list of guests attending the Roosevelt wedding includes the names of Gen. T. H. Bliss, Cols. Clarence R. Edwards, Charles Bromwell; Major Guy L. Edie; Capt. A. W. Butt, Spencer Cosby, William Kelly, jr., Fitzhugh Lee, jr., Guy V. Henry, Daniel T. Moore, J. K. Thompson; Lieuts. U. S. Grant, 3d, J. H. Poole and P. H. Sheridan, U.S.A.; Admirals George Dewey, William S. Cowles, Niell Ludlow; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Lieut. Comdr. Albert L. Key, Lieut. Chauncey Schakford, Ensign Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N.; Major Charles L. McCawley, Capt. A. E. Harding, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, wife of Naval Constructor Adams, entertained at afternoon tea at her residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, before the dance at the gate. Mrs. A. C. Dillingham poured tea, and those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, Mrs. Robert T. Thorpe, Mrs. Alfred P. Page, Mrs. Gordon Jones, Mrs. Victor Blue, Miss Edith Tunis, Miss Alice Kelly, Miss Cooley, of West Chester, N.Y.; Miss Ethel Harrington, Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Naval Constr. John Spillman, Ensign Zogbaum, Lieut. M. E. Reed, Paymaster Harris, Dr. Smith, Paymaster Mayo, Paymaster Morris and Lieut. W. L. Burchfield, U.S.M.C.

A Tribune despatch, from Philadelphia, Feb. 14, quotes Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U.S.A., as saying: "When it shall become necessary for the Catholics of France to resist the intrusions of the French government upon their sanctuaries, even to civil war, they will be sustained by the Catholics, priests and laity of the entire world. Leading Catholics of the United States and other great countries feel that the time has come when the Catholics of France must resist the French government, unless they wish to bear the stigma of poltroons and cowards." It would be interesting to know by what authority Father Sherman speaks in thus counseling rebellion to the subjects of a friendly nation. It is a matter of serious concern as to which, as would appear, the Supreme Pontiff is alone authorized to speak.

To perpetuate the memory of Robert Fulton and to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the launching on the Harlem river of the first steamer which plowed the waters, which was built by Fulton, the Robert Fulton Memorial Association has been incorporated under the laws of New York, the certificate having been signed by these persons as charter members: Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., who was appointed temporary president; Hugh Gordon Miller, temporary secretary; Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), R. Fulton Cutting, Col. John L. Shepherd, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., and Andrew F. Burleigh. It is the purpose of the association to raise \$600,000 to erect a monument to Robert Fulton, upon a site overlooking the Hudson river, and to lay the cornerstone in 1907, upon the 100th anniversary of Fulton's first successful trip in the Clermont. A second meeting will soon be held, at which permanent officers will be elected and many names added to the general committee, which has already been formed and which includes the names of Col. John Jacob Astor, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired; John E. Parsons, J. Hampden Robb, Philip Schuyler and William Stewart Rhineland.

A largely attended and enjoyable dance was held at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16. Among those present were: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Laird, Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Tench F. Tilgham, Miss May Young, of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Marion Lewis, of St. Louis; Miss Ruth Gibson, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Miss Edith Tunis, Miss Alice Kelly, Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Emily Vaughan, Miss Bessie Merritt, Miss Fannie Grandy, Miss Amy Wentworth, Misses Susie, Pauline and Julia Persons, Miss Ruth Emery, Miss Annie Dornin, Misses Ethel and Helen Harrington, Miss Mollie Milligan, Miss Lizzie Allen, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Miss Marion Simmons, Miss Mary King Nash, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.; Ensign Lacy, U.S.N.; Lieut. M. E. Reed, U.S.N.; Paymaster Harris, Naval Constr. John A. Spillman, Ensign Zogbaum, Lieutenant Burchfield, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. J. E. Lewis, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Smith, U.S.N.; Dr. Holloway, U.S.N.; Paymaster Morris, Lieutenant Kingsbury, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant Rhea, Lieutenant Vulte, U.S.M.C.; Paymaster Mayo, Paymaster Sypher, Dr. Smith, U.S.N., Ensign Rogers, Midshipmen Glover, Cox, Kimmel, Hayne and Church.

The "Ex-Attache" of the New York Tribune who appears to be exceptionally well informed on such subjects, shows that the efforts of Emperor William to abolish dueling in the German army have been so effective that the courts of honor, having a wholesome fear of the Kaiser's displeasure, were able last year to settle all the quarrels between the hundred thousand officers on the active and retired lists of the German army with a single exception. Comparing this with the extraordinary number of duels under the Emperor's grandfather, and even during the early years of the present reign, shows what has been accomplished. Foreign opinion makes the entire abolition of dueling impossible. As matters stand now, officers who receive a challenge from a social equal, and who refuse to fight, have to resign their commissions, and, of course, independently of their leaving the army, forfeit the membership of all their clubs and their place in society. A court of honor must exhaust all available means to compose a difficulty between officers, and any dereliction on their part results in a reprimand and perhaps a loss of commission. A report of their conclusions must be made to the Emperor, who does not permit the duel to take place until satisfied that conciliation is out of the question. A duel decided upon, firing in the air is not permitted. It is construed as a refusal to fight, and in such cases the seconds are required to intervene, and to insist that the combatant in question should aim at his adversary. If he still refuses to do so, they are obliged to draw up a report about the matter, and the recalcitrant duelist becomes "disqualified"; that is to say, he forfeits his commission as an officer of the army.

In the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House, Mr. Hull, chairman of the Military Committee, said: "I want to say in passing that while I have largely to do with the Army, I have the most profound admiration for the Navy of the United States. And I am willing, as one member of this House, to say that every Congress should see at least one battleship started, until our Navy is equal to all the demands that may come to us under all the crises of the future. (Applause.)"

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
 Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
 Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to Senate Feb. 15, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, to be colonel from Feb. 10, 1906, vice Allen, appointed Chief Signal Officer.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 10, 1906, vice Thompson, promoted.

Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, to be major from Feb. 10, 1906, vice Glassford, promoted.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 19, 1906.

Appointment in the Army.

Major William P. Duvall, A.C., to be brigadier general, vice Reed, to be retired from active service.

Promotions in the Army.

Major Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 16, 1906, vice Birkhimer, appointed brigadier general.

Capt. Charles H. Hunter, A.C., to be major from Feb. 16, 1906, vice Dyer, promoted.

First Lieut. John W. Gulick, A.C., to be captain from Feb. 16, 1906, vice Hunter, promoted.

Second Lieut. William Tidball, Art. Corps, to be first lieutenant from Feb. 16, 1906, vice Gulick, promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 20, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, Infantry (detailed inspector general), to be colonel from Feb. 17, 1906, vice Wheeler, 22d Inf., retired.

Major William P. Evans, Infantry, unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 17, 1906, vice Wood (Palmer Co.), appointed brigadier general.

Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf., to be major from Feb. 17, 1906, vice Evans, unassigned, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Feb. 19.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps (detailed inspector general), to be colonel from Feb. 9, 1906.

Col. P. Henry Ray, 4th Inf., to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general from the date upon which he shall be retired.

S.O. FEB. 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Courtland Nixon, Q.M., in addition to other duties will relieve Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Q.M., temporarily, of his duties as acting commissary of transport Logan, during next voyage to the Philippines Islands, and return to San Francisco.

Major Frederick S. Strong, A.C., from duty as an acting inspector general and office inspector general of the Army, April 15, to Fort Monroe, for duty.

Major Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., is detailed as an acting inspector general.

First Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., from recruiting service to duty with his regiment.

Second Lieut. Deas Archer, 28th Inf., to report before examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 26th Inf., to report before the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, for examination for promotion.

Major Lewis H. Strother, 28th Inf., from Virginia Military Institute, to Lexington, Va., to join his regiment.

G.O. 32, FEB. 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Amends Pars. 100, 296 and 1044, Army Regulations, to read as follows:

100. Each post non-commissioned staff officer will make a personal report on June 30 of each year. The officer under whose orders these non-commissioned officers are serving will indorse upon each separate report his opinion of the manner in which the non-commissioned officer has performed his duties, and the commanding officer will forward the report through military channels to the chief of the proper bureau or corps. In addition to the annual personal report, each post non-commissioned staff officer changing station under proper orders will report through his commanding officer to the chief of the proper bureau or corps upon arrival at his new station the date he left his former station, and date he reported for duty at his new station. Similar report will be made upon return from any detached duty, furlough or other absence.

296. The Artillery district, as an administrative unit, consists of one or more forts with their accompanying mine fields and land defenses. Artillery districts are established, their limits defined, and their headquarters designated in orders from the War Department.

The command of an Artillery district devolves upon the senior Artillery officer therein, who is responsible for its efficiency to division and department commanders and subject to their authority, and has control within the limits of the district of all matters relating to Artillery instruction, drill, practice and the procurement of Artillery supplies and accessories. He will prescribe the hours of drill and instruction throughout the district.

1044. The Quartermaster's Department may sell fuel in accordance with the preceding paragraph to contract and dental surgeons and veterinarians and to families of officers who are temporarily absent, or who are on duty abroad or in Alaska, on the written certificate of the officer that the amount of his allowance covered by the certificate will not be otherwise drawn by him. Officers on sick leave, or under sentence of suspension from duty on reduced pay when absent from their proper stations, are not entitled to this privilege. Fuel may be sold to retired officers at cost to the Government delivered when they reside at places where it can be done conveniently.

G.O. 33, FEB. 16, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Changes the name of the military post near Helena, Mont., designated as Fort Harrison, to Fort William Henry Harrison.

II. Under G.O. 63, H.Q.A., A.G.O., April 28, 1903, an examination for the position of master electrician will be held April 23, 1906. Applications accompanied by the necessary certificate will be forwarded in time to reach the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, on or before March 30, 1906.

G.O. 34, FEB. 17, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings and findings of courts-martial at Hilo, P.I., of which Col. John W. Bubb, 12th Inf., was president, and Capt. Clarence S. Nettles was judge advocate, which tried 1st Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank, 6th Inf., on charges under the 61st and 62d Articles of War, of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, etc. Lieutenant Burbank was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the Service, and to be confined at hard labor for one year and three months. The President, under date of Feb. 13, approved the proceedings and confirmed the sentence. Lieutenant Burbank ceases to be an officer of the Army from Feb. 18, 1906, and the U.S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth is designated as the place of confinement.

Under the first count the specifications charge that Lieutenant Burbank, in his personal efficiency reports for June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904, falsely stated that he was single, whereas, in fact, he was married to Concepcion

Vasquez Burbank, a native of the Philippines. Also that having married Concepcion Vasquez on Jan. 25, 1902, at Valladolid, Occidental Negros, P.I., he thereafter denied his marriage and represented himself to his brother officers and to the War Dept. as single, to the scandal of the Service; this between May 28, 1902, and June 20, 1905, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Camp Downes, Leyte, P.I. Also that he had a child by this woman, but disavowed his marriage and abandoned and failed to support both wife and child.

It is also specified that he gave one Fernando Mapa, on May 17, 1902, at Valladolid, Negros, a promissory note for 300 pesos, Mex., at six per cent., which he failed to pay notwithstanding repeated demands; also that he assigned this note to Messrs. Hoskyn & Co., of Hilo, and failed to pay the assignment. On each specification, with the exception of minor alterations, he was found guilty.

Under the second count it is specified that Lieutenant Burbank, while in charge of the company fund of Co. A, 6th Inf., March 31, 1905, while at sea on the transport Logan, certified that of the balance of the fund, \$532.27, the sum of \$485 was deposited to the credit of Co. A in the First National Bank of Leavenworth, this statement being false; and that he made like false certifications at Camp Downes, Leyte, on June 23, and on Aug. 18, 1905; and that he made a like false certification on June 14, 1905, in substituting his account of the company fund to his post commander, Lieut. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, and to his successor in charge of the company fund, 2d Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer.

Under an additional charge it is specified that Lieutenant Burbank embezzled the \$485 noted, between Fort Leavenworth and Camp Downes, between about Jan. 1 and Aug. 18, 1905. On each specification he was found guilty.

G.O. 35, FEB. 19, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Rescinds G.O. 175, W.D., Oct. 21, 1905, and provides instead that for administrative purposes the following telephonic communication is authorized at each military post, to be established by the Signal Corps:

Number of telephones for each post not to exceed twelve, and for each sub-post three, located as follows: One each at the offices of the commanding officer, the Q.M., and the commissary; at the hospital, guardhouse, and post exchange; at the residences of the C.O., Q.M., adjutant and surgeon; at the pump house, and corral. Three at each sub-post.

In addition to the foregoing, one additional telephone for each organization serving at the post may be installed at points selected by the post commander when certified to be necessary. The central post exchange will usually be located at the adjutant's office.

The Q.M. Dept. is authorized, when found necessary, to contract with a commercial telephone company for rental of a wire from a nearby town to the reservation, together with a sufficient number of telephones for the offices of the C.O., Q.M., and the commissary; the Signal Corps to construct a line to connect with the leased wire. In no case more than one commercial company to be allowed to connect with the Government line at one time.

At large posts where a complete private service is desired in addition to that provided by the Signal Corps, department commanders will prepare and forward for approval a revocable license covering conditions under which poles may be erected, wires strung, etc. The service to be permitted only with the approval of the Secretary of War, and to be entirely separate from the Government lines.

Telephonic installations for rifle ranges, fire control purposes, War College and service schools are not included in the above. They are provided for separately, according to the necessities of the occasion.

Post telephonic systems are to be maintained and operated by the members of the garrison as a rule, and to be inspected at least twice a year by the Signal Corps or other available expert.

G.O. 36, FEB. 20, 1906.

Publishes the proceedings and findings of two courts-martial at Fort Crook, Neb., of which Col. Earl D. Thomas, 11th Cav., was president, and Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., judge advocate, which tried 2d Lieut. Homer E. Lewis, 30th Inf., on charges, under the 61st and 62d Articles of War, of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Lieutenant Lewis was found guilty in each case, and sentenced in the first case to dismissal from the Service, and to be confined at hard labor for eighteen months, and in the second case to dismissal from the Service. The President, under date of Feb. 13, approved the proceedings and confirmed the sentences. Lieutenant Lewis ceases to be an officer of the Army from Feb. 16, 1906, and the U.S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth is designated as the place of his confinement.

The numerous specifications charge that Lieutenant Lewis, while officer in charge of the exchange of Co. M, 30th Inf., from July to October, 1905, made fraudulent entries on the company books of various sums from nine to two hundred dollars, purporting to have been paid to certain firms, no such payments having been made, and the entries being for the purpose of concealing shortages in the exchange funds for which he was accountable. Also that when questioned by his company commander, 1st Lieut. William A. Carleton, Lieutenant Lewis falsely stated that he could produce vouchers for these alleged payments "by going to town or by writing for them," and certified to a false balance sheet for the exchange fund.

Under the second charge it is specified that he embezzled the sum of \$561.03 from the exchange fund. Also that he neglected to obey an order to proceed to Omaha and obtain vouchers for his alleged payments. Also that he was absent without leave from Dec. 1 to Dec. 22, 1905.

Under an additional charge it is specified that Lieutenant Lewis converted to his own use \$100 of the exchange fund, at Fort Crook, between Dec. 6 and Jan. 1; and a second sum of \$36.92. Also that having duly assigned to Louis Silverman, of New York, his pay account in the sum of \$146.67, he nevertheless presented for payment to the paymaster second account for the same period, of \$128.33, about Oct. 2, 1905, and certified that the account was correct. Under each specification he was found guilty, with some minor alterations in the sums specified.

In the second court-martial it is specified that Lieutenant Lewis, having assigned his pay accounts for September and October, 1905, to C. H. Simpson, of Wheeling, W. Va., he nevertheless presented for payment second accounts for the same period, and received payment; and falsely certified to the correctness of the accounts. On each specification he was found guilty.

Under a second charge it is specified that he hypothecated and transferred to C. H. Simpson his pay accounts for September and October before they were actually due. On these specifications he was found not guilty.

G.O. 37, FEB. 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, the operation of G.O. 31, Feb. 14, 1906, W.D., relating to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., is suspended until further orders.

CIR. 10, FEB. 16, 1906, WAR DEPT.

1. When it shall be necessary hereafter to detail an officer of the Army to serve a subpoena upon a witness to appear before a G.C.M., or to procure a deposition for use before such a court, the department commander will detail for this duty an officer of his command stationed nearest to the place of residence of the witness.

2. When it is found that the residence of the witness whose testimony is desired is nearer to the station or auxiliary station of a recruiting officer of the Army than to the station of any officer under the command of the department commander, the department commander will forward all papers in the case to the Military Secretary

of the Army with a view to the issuance by the War Department of the necessary order for the recruiting officer to serve the subpoena or take the deposition. This course will be pursued in every case in which the utilization of the services of a recruiting officer will effect a saving of expense to the Government.

CIR. 11, FEB. 20, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Gives instructions to officers of the different supply departments at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., relative to making estimates and requisitions.

G.O. 5, FEB. 10, 1906, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Designates the small arms practice season for 1906.

G.O. 4, FEB. 9, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Hereafter the proceedings of trials by general courts-martial will be read and signed in the presence of the whole court.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

ALBERT TODD, Major and Military Secretary.

CIRCULAR 4, FEB. 16, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

In all cases where a sentence of a court-martial imposes confinement for a specified number of months with forfeiture of a definite amount of pay per month for the same period, if it is the intention of the court that the period of forfeiture is to be conterminous with the period of confinement, the sentence must state that the forfeiture is to begin on date of approval of the sentence.

By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

GALLANT CONDUCT.

G.O. 3, FEB. 8, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The department commander takes pleasure in publishing to the command, in honorable mention, Sergt. John A. Wagon, and Pvt. Nathaniel Willoughby, 14th Co., C. A., for voluntarily going to the assistance of Henry Daniels, a member of the crew of the tugboat Gibbon, who was struggling in the heavy surf on the beach near Fort Screven, Ga., and who had become exhausted and was being rapidly swept out to the channel when Sergeant Wagon and Private Willoughby went to his rescue and succeeded in bringing him to shore, as testified by officers who were eye witnesses of this gallant conduct on the part of the two soldiers named.

By command of Major General Wade:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Military Secretary.

G.O. 7, FEB. 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Companies A and C, 4th Inf., now en route from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., upon arrival in this department take station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

G.O. 10, FEB. 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The 1st Squadron, 11th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., on March 1, 1906. It will then proceed by rail to Des Moines, Iowa, and thence by marching to Fort Des Moines for station at that post.

G.O. 3, FEB. 9, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

In compliance with Par. I, G.O. 22, c.s., W.D., the 1st Squadron, 11th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., on March 1, 1906, and will then proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for station.

CIRCULAR 2, FEB. 13, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

When a soldier applies for transfer to another organization he will be required by his commanding officer to set forth in the application the date and place of present enlistment; all his previous service; whether married or single and the number, if any, of his children living; and if the transfer involve a change of station, that he is willing to defray the cost of transportation to his new station, together with excess cost of subsistence, antineutralization, and other expenses, if any, incurred, whether or not he has sufficient funds to defray the same.

In forwarding the application the commanding officer will state, in his endorsement, whether or not the soldier's statements above enumerated are true, and give information of the soldier's character; physical condition; condition of his money accountability with the Government, and such other facts in his possession in connection with the case as should be known to higher authority when passing upon the application.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

S. P. JOCELYN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, FEB. 10, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Par. 16, G.O. 7, Dept. of Texas, dated Jan. 23, 1904, is hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 6, FEB. 12, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

First Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as inspector of small arms practice of the department, and will turn over all property and funds pertaining to that office to Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., acting judge advocate, who is detailed in his stead.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 4, JAN. 5, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 3d Cavalry will, upon its arrival in Manila, proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and take station. Upon the arrival of the 3d Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg, the 2d and 3d Squadrons, 2d Cav., will stand relieved from further duty in this department and will proceed to Manila in time to embark on the transport Buford, scheduled to sail for the United States on Jan. 25, 1906.

G.O. 5, JAN. 6, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Second Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., is announced as ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. Louis H. Bash, C.S., in addition to which duties he will assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, Major, Military Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Palmer G. Wood from active service on Feb. 17, 1906, at his own request, after over thirty-seven years' service, is announced. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. William E. Birkhimer, from active service, on Feb. 16, 1906, at his own request, after over forty years' service, is announced. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Reed from active service on Feb. 19, 1906, at his own request, after over forty-two years' service, is announced. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief of staff, at headquarters, Philippines Division, with station in Manila. (Dec. 29, Phil. Div.)

Capt. James K. Thompson, General Staff, having reported, is assigned to duty at headquarters, Philippines Division, with station in Manila. (Dec. 29, Phil. Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 18, S.O. 19, W.D., Jan. 23, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Max Sebald, is revoked. Sergeant Sebald, now at Partridge, Pine county, Minn., on expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Fort Snelling, Minn., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Foster, who will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Weiss, now at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 16, W.D., Jan. 19, directing that Post Q.M. Sergt. George Luberoff, upon relief, will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., is revoked. Sergeant Luberoff, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M., upon relief, will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Gustave Woenne, who will be sent to Fort Huachuca, A.T., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Harvey, who will take advantage of furlough authorized. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy commissary general, chief commissary of the department, will make an inspection of the affairs of the commissary department at Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Feb. 13, D.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Jet Grigsby, having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Fort Bliss, Texas, and found not guilty of aiding, abetting and encouraging a soldier to desert, in violation of the 62d Article of War, was acquitted. The acquittal is approved. Orders have been given for the sergeant's release from arrest. (Feb. 1, D.T.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George D. Kees, now en route to the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Frederick Lind, Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Under the assignment of Post Commissary Sergts. George D. Kees and Frederick Lind to duty in the Philippines Division, two post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 217, W.D., Sept. 19, 1905, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Edwin T. Burnley is revoked. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William H. Hill, Fort Robinson, Neb., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles J. Downey, the Presidio of Monterey, will be sent to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., purchasing commissary, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Edward L. Batterton, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will be sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Lemuel A. Bryan, Key West Barracks, Fla., will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major William Stephenson, surg., to take effect upon the completion of the duty assigned him with the 4th Infantry. (Feb. 7, D. Cal.)

The following named medical officers are directed to report to the C.O., 1st Battalion, 4th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, as will enable them to accompany the detachments of that battalion to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Slocum, N.Y., respectively: Major William Stephenson, surg., Presidio of San Francisco; Major Robert S. Woodson, surg., Fort McDowell. Upon the completion of this duty these officers will return to their present stations. (Feb. 2, D. Cal.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Major William E. Purviance, surg., from duty in the Department of the Visayas to Manila for duty as attending surgeon, relieving Major Frank R. Keefe, surg., First Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg., from duty in the Department of the Visayas, to Manila, for duty, Contract Surg. Arthur D. Prentice from duty in the Department of Mindanao to Manila, for duty, First Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrews, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., division hospital, Manila, for temporary duty. (Dec. 27, Phil. Div.)

The following named medical officers and contract surgeons, having arrived on the transport Logan, Dec. 23, 1905, will report to the commanding generals indicated, for duty: Department of Luzon, Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Frederick A. Dale, Frank T. Woodbury, Robert B. Grubs and 1st Lieut. George F. Juenemann, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. George R. Clayton, Department of Mindanao; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Reynolds, Edmund D. Shortlidge, Walter C. Chidester, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. George L. Marion, Department of the Visayas; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, Samuel M. De Loffre, Earl H. Bruns, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Edgar J. Farrow. (Dec. 27, Phil. Div.)

Major Charles F. Mason, surg., detailed member of examining board at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for service during examination of 1st Lieut. Jay Ralph Shook and Compton Wilson, asst. surg., vice Major Walter D. McCaw, surg., who will continue as a member of the board for all other purposes. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Francis M. Wells is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, for further orders. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William H. Cook will proceed from Gravesend, N.Y. city, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person to the C.O. of the 8th Infantry, at that post, for duty to accompany that command to the Philippine Islands and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arthur I. Boyer, will proceed from Kingsbridge, N.Y., to Fort Jay, N.Y., and report in person to the C.O. of the 8th Infantry, at that post, for duty to accompany that command to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph Walters, H.C., will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles T. Loebenstein, H.C., now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Carl Graner, H.C., who will be sent at once to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Albert L. Miller, now at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 3, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class John R. West, having been returned to duty from sick in the division hospital, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for temporary duty. (Jan. 3, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class George T. Foul, H.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. Nicholas C. Hall, Hosp. Corps, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will report to C.O., Co. B, Hosp. Corps, that post, for duty. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William H. Cook, U.S.A., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to accompany 3d Battalion, 8th Inf., to Philippines. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about Feb. 19, 1906, is granted Col. C. C. Shiffen, asst. paymaster general. (Feb. 16, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, with permission to apply for an extension not to exceed twenty days, effective Feb. 16, is granted Capt. E. R. Stuart, C.E. (Feb. 15, Inf. and Cav. School.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect after March 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Feb. 14, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., relieved further duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers and at post of Washington Barracks, D.C. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort Dade, Fort De Soto, and Fort Taylor, Fla., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the sea-

coast armament and work of mechanics thereon; upon completion return to proper station. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, announced Feb. 16, include the following: To be corporals: First-class Pvs. William Leobenberger, Louis Ives, Clarence Sawyer, George B. Dodson, Fillmore B. Harr, Marion C. Keister, and Devere H. Harden, to date Feb. 16, 1906.

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be sergeants: Cook Peter McGloin and Corpl. Joseph A. Morrow, to date Dec. 16, 1905. To be corporals: First-class Pvs. Horace W. Arnold and Joseph Telmos, to date Dec. 16, 1905. (Feb. 16, Signal Office.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav. (Feb. 10, D.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 7, D. Cal.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., having been relieved from medical treatment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will join his regiment. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

First Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., is assigned to Troop M. Second Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, unassigned, is assigned to Troop B. (Feb. 13, 5th Cav.)

Second Lieut. Edgar J. Treacy, 5th Cav., is assigned to Troop H. (Feb. 12, 5th Cav.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George P. White, 6th Cav. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Q.M., 8th Cav., is relieved from duty as post Q.M., to take effect Dec. 31, 1905, and F. Gohn, Q.M., 16th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (Dec. 16, Ft. McKinley.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., is detailed to inspect the militia of Kansas. (Feb. 12, N.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about April 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Neill, 13th Cav. (Feb. 5, D.T.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Second Lieut. R. E. Fisher, squadron Q.M., and C.S., 3d Squadron, 14th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and will join his station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 13, P. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for two months, to take effect about March 7, 1906, is granted Capt. K. W. Walker, C.S., 15th Cav. (Feb. 16, D.E.)

A regimental court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Feb. 15, to examine into the complaint of Pvt. John F. Thompson, Troop H, 12th Cav., against 1st Lieut. J. M. Burroughs, 12th Cav., and to do justice to the complainant. Detail for the court: Major H. G. Sickel, Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, Capt. J. M. Morgan, and 1st Lieut. G. N. Kimball, 12th Cav., judge advocate. (Feb. 16, 12th Cav.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The officer of the Artillery Corps who shall relieve Capt. Richard H. McMaster, A.C., from duty as Q.M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., will also assume charge of construction work at Fort Michie, N.Y. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., from the 12th Co., C.A., to the 94th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Roy I. Taylor from the 125th Co., C.A., to the 8th Co., C.A. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about March 20, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Granger Adams, A.C. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry A. Reed, A.C., is still further extended ten days. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 3, 1906. (Feb. 6, D. G.)

Second Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, A.C., will report on March 5, 1906, to Col. John E. Greer, O.D., Governors Island, N.Y., for examination with a view to his selection for detail for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department. Upon completion of the examination Lieutenant Dunwoody will return to his proper station. (Feb. 14, A.D.)

Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 1, 1906, is granted Major A. C. Blunt, A.C. (Feb. 17, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Second Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., is assigned to duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., until further orders. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., is assigned to duty at Fort Jay, N.Y. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

Second Lieut. John P. Budd, 16th Inf., from temporary duty at Headquarters Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, and will join his proper station. (Jan. 4, Phil. Div.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. W. R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., to take effect on or about April 1, 1906. (Feb. 4, A.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the arrival of the 20th Infantry in the United States, when he will join that regiment. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Capt. George B. Pond, 20th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, for duty pending the arrival of his regiment, which he will then join. (Feb. 3, D. Cal.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. W. B. WHEELER.

Col. William B. Wheeler, 22d Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, from Feb. 17, 1906, is announced. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., A.D.C., will accompany Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Manila, P.I. (Feb. 12, D.T.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 26th Inf., is extended ten days. (Feb. 15, D.T.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, Philippine Scouts, unassigned, will proceed to Duluan, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 28, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Howard White, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 22d Company, Philippine Scouts. (Dec. 28, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 43rd Company, Philippine Scouts, and will proceed to the station of his company and assume command. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William D. Shepard, Philippine Scouts, is transferred from the 49th Company, Philippine Scouts, to the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O., 4th Battalion, for appointment as adjutant of that battalion. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Charles A. McCormick, Philippine Scouts (appointed from sergeant, Troop F, 2d Cav.), is assigned to the 34th Company, and will join his proper station. (Dec. 29, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Frank O. Smith, Philippine Scouts (appointed from first sergeant, Co. G, 21st Inf.), is assigned to the 12th Co., Philippine Scouts, and will join his proper station. (Dec. 29, Phil. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 1, 1906, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men, candidates for commission. Detail for the board: Major Henry P. Birmingham, M.D.; Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; Major Adam Slaker, A.C.; Capt. William W. Quinton, M.D.; Capt. Edward D. Anderson, 12th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 5, D.G.)

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., detailed member of board to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., on March 1, in place of Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., relieved, to enable him to join his regiment at Fort Riley, Kan. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., March 1, 1906, for the purpose of making the preliminary examination of enlisted men to determine their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. Detail for the board: Major Edward R. Morris, surg.; Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, 29th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 9, D. Colo.)

The following enlisted men will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., on or before March 1, for examination by the board of which Major Morris is president: Sergt. George H. Huddleson, Co. H, 29th Inf., from Fort Douglas, Utah; Corpl. Charles T. Griffith, Co. M, 2d Inf., from Denver, Colo.; Pvt. Thomas B. Scotland, Co. K, 2d Inf., from Fort Logan, Colo. (Feb. 9, D. Colo.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Keogh, Mont., Feb. 19, 1906. Detail: Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Deputy Commissary General; Capt. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf.; Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Capt. Edward F. Geddings, M.D.; 1st Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., Judge Advocate. (Feb. 8, D.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. Henry H. Sheen promoted to captain, rank Jan. 29, 1906, assigned to 12th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Claude E. Brigham, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 20, 1906, assigned to 64th Co., C.A., as attached. Captain Sheen will join the company to which he is assigned.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. William R. McCreary from 17th to 18th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann from 18th to 17th Inf. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and proceed to join their proper stations. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own applications will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order: 1st Sergt. William Sperling, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Cook Karl Krautter, Co. I, 12th Inf. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The leave granted to the following named officers is extended until such time as will enable them to rejoin their respective stations after the return of the transport Sumner to New York city: Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, superintendent, U.S.M.A.; Col. John B. Kerr, Gen. Staff; George S. Grimes, A.C.; Edgar S. Dudley, judge advocate; James T. Kerr, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf.; Majors Walter D. McCaw, surg.; William A. Mann, Gen. Staff; William D. Beach, Gen. Staff; Edward Burr, C.E.; Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frank W. Coe, A.C.; Dennis E. Nolan, Gen. Staff, and Charles W. Exton, 29th Inf. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BUFORD—Sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco, Feb. 19 with 2d Cavalry.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Feb. 11 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of the 1st Infantry. Was at Gibraltar Feb. 22.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 4. To sail for Manila on March 5 with 8th Inf., and two troops 3d Cavalry.

McCLELLAN—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of the 1st Infantry. Was at Gibraltar Feb. 22.

MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 10 for Manila with 2d Infantry and 6th Battalion, Field Artillery.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived in Manila, Feb. 2 with 24th Infantry.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 15 for Manila.

SUMNER—Left Havana for New York via Fort Monroe, Feb. 20.

THOMAS—Left Manila for San Francisco Feb. 15.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

Army Cables.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Arrived at Puget Sound Feb. 20.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenior, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York, New York city.

SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila. From Manila to San F.

SHERIDAN* Jan. 25 BUFOED* Jan. 25

SHERMAN* Feb. 15 THOMAS* Feb. 15

LOGAN* March 5 SHERIDAN* March 5

THOMAS* March 25 SHERMAN* March 25

SHERIDAN* April 15 LOGAN* April 15

SHERMAN* May 5 THOMAS* May 5

LOGAN* May 25 SHERIDAN* May 25

THOMAS* June 15 SHERMAN* June 15

SHERIDAN* July 5 LOGAN* July 5

SHERMAN* July 25 THOMAS* July 25

LOGAN* Aug. 15 SHERIDAN* Aug. 15

THOMAS* Sept. 5 LOGAN* Sept. 5

SHERIDAN* Sept. 25 SHERMAN* Sept. 25

LOGAN* Oct. 15 THOMAS* Oct. 15

SHERIDAN* Nov. 5 SHERMAN* Nov. 5

LOGAN* Dec. 15 LOGAN* Dec. 15

SHERMAN* Jan. 5, 1907 THOMAS* Jan. 5, 1907

*Will carry troops.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 18, 1906.

Gen. J. M. Lee was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him by the Casino Association of San Antonio. During the evening a handsome silver loving cup was given to General Lee by his friends.

Lieut. J. T. Watson, 26th Inf., stationed at Fort McIntosh, and Mrs. Watson, are in the city for a few days, and are guests of the Menger hotel. Miss Carr, of St. Louis, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Goode.

Mrs. Supplee entertained at cards Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Florin won first prize, and the consolation prize by Mrs. Churchill. Miss Heldt prettily entertained the Little Card Club Friday afternoon, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Hay won first prize, Mrs. Strayer guests' prize, and Mrs. Badger consolation prize.

Major and Mrs. Wallace gave a beautiful dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Lee. The table decorations were pretty and dainty, pink being the color scheme. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Lee, Major and Mrs. Philey, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Cresson, and Mr. Cresson. Mrs. Goode entertained the young people at a tea, in honor of her niece, Miss Carr, last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. L. F. Kilbourne entertained the Little Card Club Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Fleming won the first prize, Miss Purcell guests' prize, consolation won by Mrs. Hay.

Mrs. Lee entertained her friends with a beautiful reception Monday afternoon. Her home was prettily decorated with cut flowers and palms. The ladies assisting her were Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Maus, Mrs. Bootes, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Moseley, Miss Gatchell and Miss Clark. Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Lee with a delightful dinner party. The table was most attractive with the dainty hand-painted place cards and pretty pink carnations. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Lee, Major and Mrs. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. Goode.

Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Courdray, and Mrs. Purcell entertained the Post Card Club Saturday evening. The game played was five hundred, Mrs. Fleming winning first prize, Mrs. Gatchell second; Captain Bootes first prize, Lieutenant Bartlett second prize. Mrs. C. J. T. Clarke entertained at cards Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Goodwin, of Chicago. Bridge whist was the feature of the afternoon, Miss Berry, of Boston, carrying off first honors, Mrs. Bullis next best score, and Mrs. Cobbs third. An elaborate hot luncheon was served after the game. Wednesday evening Gen. and Mrs. Bullis were the host and hostess of a beautiful party given in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Lee. Cards were the amusement of the evening. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Maus, Mrs. Fleming, Colonel Maus, and Captain Bootes. Handsome souvenirs were given Gen. and Mrs. Lee.

The reception and dance tendered Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee Thursday evening by the officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston was a brilliant success. The hop room was decorated with flags and national decorations. Bopes of smilax adorned the rooms and were festooned between the banners, sabers, bayonets and military trophies. During the evening a handsome silver tea service was given Mrs. Lee by General Lee's staff. The presentation speech was made by Col. L. M. Maus, and responded to by General Lee. Mrs. Lee wore a beautiful gown of white embroidered muller over blue silk. In the receiving line were Mrs. Lee, Mrs. G. LeRoy Brown, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Maus, Mrs. Gatchell, and Mrs. Moseley.

Capt. and Mrs. Fleming gave another of their delightful dinners, this being a Cavalry dinner. The decorations were yellow jonquils. The guests were Mrs. Rich, Miss Van Winkle, Mrs. Heldt, Lieutenants Tilford, Hanford, and Lindberg. The post ladies assisting at the afternoon reception of the San Antonio Club on Thursday afternoon were Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs. Maus.

Gen. W. R. Shafter, retired, is in the city at the Menger hotel renewing his old acquaintances.

The officers will give a smoker at the Officers' Club one evening this week, complimentary to Lieut. Garrison McCaskey and Captain Moseley, both of whom will accompany General Lee to the Philippines.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1906.

The battalion of the 8th Infantry, Col. F. A. Smith commanding, stationed here, has been engaged in packing and shipping baggage and impedimenta for the week previous to its departure for the Far East. The freight, baggage and kitchen cars were loaded at the depot quarter-master's dock on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday afternoon the troops made their last march from barracks to the dock and embarked on quarter-master steamers for Jersey City, where they entrained for the long trip across the continent to San Francisco. The route is via New Orleans and the Southern Pacific railroad, and is expected to take about eight days.

The officers and ladies of the division, department and the New York arsenal assembled at the pier to bid farewell to their friends of nearly four years with much regret at the severance of the pleasant and happy relations that have been made during their stay on Governors Island, and a large number accompanied them to the trains, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith going on with the troops as far as Washington.

A battalion of the 5th Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks, Major Francis P. Fremont commanding, arrived early on Tuesday morning, and assumed their duties.

The last hop during the residence of the 8th Infantry was given on Friday night, and was followed by several suppers at the club, and one at Major Dunn's, New York Arsenal, in honor of Mr. Walter Dunn's birthday.

Several ladies went to West Point this week for the play and the hundredth night hop, among them being Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Weaver, Miss Gale and Miss Dunn.

Miss Dunbar and Mrs. Egar have been guests at Col. and Mrs. Helstand's. Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin left on Monday for Hot Springs, Ark., and Mrs. Moller for San Francisco, via St. Louis, to join the regiment on March 5. Major and Mrs. Rowan have returned from the South, and celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on the 22d. Miss Florence Stewart has been a guest at the Misses Pullman's. Mrs. Keefer, who has been making an extended visit at Major and Mrs. Weaver's, has left for Fort Monroe, en route to Monterey, Cal., to join her husband, Major Frank R. Keefer, Med. Dept.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 20, 1906.

The post basketball team played a game with the Chicago West Division team last Sunday, which resulted in a score of 16 to 13, in favor of the soldiers. The line-up of the post team was as follows: Hackett and Drugg, forward; Frizzell, center; Tillison and Levasseur, guards; Lanier and Sheedy, substitutes. The team is composed of excellent material and may be expected to hold its own in several good games yet to come this season.

The usual weekly concert by the 27th Infantry band and orchestra last Thursday evening was led by Principal Musician Witt, Chief Musician Muller being away on a short leave. These concerts are looked forward to with much pleasure. The Boys in Blue Club, a social organization of this post, gave a fancy dress ball last Wednesday night in the mess hall, which proved to be quite a success. About 300 persons were present, and several handsome prizes were given.

Field day for February was held on Wednesday of last week, Co. F, 27th Inf., scoring the greatest num-

ber of points. Results of the different sports were: Officers' pistol match, 50 yds., Captain Macnab, score 43; pistol match, 50 yds., battalion teams of three men, 2d Battalion, 27th Inf., score 106; pistol match, 50 yds., enlisted men, Sergeant Leonard, Co. F, 27th Inf., score 37; But's double rifle drill and first set of callisthenic exercises, two non-commissioned and eight men, Co. L, 27th Inf.; putting sixteen-pound shot, Private Rowley, Co. G, 27th Inf., 31 ft. 1 in.; sack race, 50 yds., Private Demers, Co. F, 27th Inf., 14 secs.; handball, Co. E, 27th Inf.; wall scaling, 9 1-2 ft.-wall, teams of four men, running 100 yards, 21st Battery, F.A., 26 1-5 secs.; relay race, 400 yds., teams of eight men, 14th Battery, F.A., and Co. F, 27th Inf., tie; tug-of-war, Co. L, 27th Inf.; indoor baseball, Co. G, 27th Inf.; basketball, Co. E, 27th Inf.

Miss Bennett was the guest of Mrs. S. R. Whittall the past week. Major E. W. Howe, 27th Inf., who has been spending a two months' leave at his home in Lancaster, Pa., returned to the post Monday. Col. R. T. Yeatman, Major Chaffield, and Captains Rogers, Gilbreth, Macnab, and Parrott, 27th Inf., will be absent during the month of March, inspecting the organized militia of Ohio and Illinois. Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 21st Inf., A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, was in the post last week taking his examination for promotion. Miss Watts, of Staunton, Va., who has been visiting Mrs. K. L. Pepper for the past two weeks, left Monday.

Miss Hutton entertained the Bridge Club Tuesday night of last week. Lieutenant Hammond, A.C., entertained several guests from Chicago last Friday night. Captain Marrow, M.D., entertained at the Winter Club, Lake Forest, last Saturday evening.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 19, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Castner entertained the 4th Infantry Card Club delightfully at their home on Thursday evening. On Wednesday night, in the post gymnasium hall, was given a very successful entertainment by the Commercial Club and the Highlands Volunteer Fire Department, in the interest of the latter organization. The 4th Infantry band discoursed charming music, and there were fine solos rendered by imported talent and well selected recitations. Over 1,000 tickets were sold and a handsome sum realized. Col. P. H. Ray did a most graceful act in allowing the use of the gymnasium for the occasion.

On Thursday the monthly field day sports were held in the gymnasium, with the following results: Throwing medicine ball, Private Schoenfeld, Co. K; parallel bars, Private Chagnon, Co. M; rifle drill, Co. M; first; boxing contest, draw between Corporal Mayer, of Co. L, and Private Lavey, of Co. K; bowling contest, Co. K.

Lieut. and Mrs. Winn, of Fort Preble, Me., who have been visiting Prof. and Mrs. Morris, of Mt. Pleasant avenue, left Friday for Winchester, Ky., to visit relatives.

The 4th Infantry Social Club, composed of enlisted men in the post, has been recently organized. It will give dances in the post gymnasium. The initial dance took place on Friday night and was a most enjoyable affair.

Chaplain Orville J. Nave, retired, was a guest in the post on Monday. He was recently stationed here; he now resides in California.

An invitation from the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Regiment, O.N.G., has been received by the non-commissioned officers of the 4th Infantry to attend a reception to be given in honor of the latter at the Cincinnati armory on the evening of Feb. 24.

Lieut. G. M. Holley, 4th Inf., now on leave, is the guest here of Lieut. J. C. Waterman. Lieutenant Holley has just returned from the Philippines.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1906.

Basketball, fencing and hockey were watched successively by large crowds of interested spectators on Saturday afternoon. The cadets were successful in two out of the three contests, suffering defeat in the basketball game, but scoring brilliant victories at fencing and hockey.

In the game of basketball which was considered the roughest of the season, the Princeton players defeated the cadets by a score of 33-26. The West Point line-up was: Rockwell, Smith, Johnson, T. J., forwards; Higley, center; Hetrick, Castle, guards. When it came to fencing West Point defeated Princeton by a score of 8 bouts to 1. West Point was represented by Williford, Dickinson and Humphrey. Breckenridge, of Princeton, who won the only bout made by his team, is a brother of Scott Breckenridge, who, while a member of the cadet fencing team, won the intercollegiate fencing championship. It will be remembered. The crowd of spectators then adjourned from the gymnasium to Lake Lusk to witness the hockey game with the Berkeley school team. The result was a score of 4-0 in favor of West Point.

In the evening a concert was given by the U.S.M.A. orchestra in Memorial Hall. The new pulpit and lectern were in place, and the new organ was used for the first time at the services in Memorial Hall on Sunday morning.

The Card Club met last Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 13, at Mrs. Oliver's. The meeting will take place this Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Morris's. The Reading Club met at Mrs. Carson's last Thursday afternoon. "Art and Architecture in Russia" was the subject of the paper read.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, the hundredth night hop will take place. Thursday, Washington's Birthday, will be observed as a holiday. The hundredth night entertainment will be given in Memorial Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 24. The scenes and incidents of the two-act play entitled, "Captain Pumpnickel," will recall the practice marches of the past summer. On Tuesday evening of next week, Feb. 27, will occur the second of the series of post hops. The entertainment, which will be in the form of a masquerade party, will be in charge of Mrs. Gordon, assisted by Mrs. Flebeger.

Major L. W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., was among guests visiting at the post during the past week.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 20, 1906.

On Wednesday of last week Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer made a charming hostess at six tables of bridge in honor of Saint Valentine's day. Prizes were awarded to Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Scarborough, Miss Marshall, Miss Herrick and Mrs. Pence. Miss Thompson is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis. Mrs. Kieffer, wife of Major Kieffer, M.D., is the guest of Capt. and Miss Bartlett. Miss Pullman is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Jackson. Mrs. Coe, sister of Captain Chamberlain, is his guest. Mrs. Joseph Tracy has returned from a short visit to Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Jackson spent a few days of last week in New York. Mrs. I. N. Lewis gave a delightful card party on Saturday afternoon. There were eight tables and bridge was played. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Scarborough, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Carter and Miss Bryan.

On Monday Mrs. Harrison Hall was hostess at a charming luncheon given in honor of her guest, Miss Herrick. Covers were laid for eight—Mrs. Hall, Miss Herrick, Mrs. Shartles, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Dwyer. In the afternoon of Monday the euchre club met with Mrs. Philip R. Ward; Mrs. Chamberlain made the highest score and was presented

with a Canton China tea-pot. Tuesday morning Mrs. Jackson gave a delightful sewing party to meet Miss Pullman. Miss Bryan, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly. Mrs. Marshall entertained at cards on Tuesday afternoon; bridge was played. Prizes were awarded to Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Hero and Mrs. Apples.

Mrs. McWilliams was hostess at a very charming luncheon on Wednesday. The powdered ball given by Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Hero on Friday evening proved one of the most attractive socials features of this year. Mrs. Hero in a white lace gown and Mrs. Hamilton in black net graciously received their guests at nine o'clock and the gaiety of this dance was continued until one. The band rendered an unusually good program. Prior to the ball Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall entertained at dinner. Their guests were Miss Herrick, Captain Young and Mrs. Williams.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Carter gave a most attractive dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Whistler, Miss Herrick, Mr. Bunker and Captain Kelton. After the Chamberlin's dance on Saturday evening many late suppers were given in the club rooms.

On Sunday Mr. Battle and Mr. Thornton are expected to arrive, being ordered here to take their examination for promotion. Miss Kline, the sister of Mrs. Dwyer, is expected soon to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dwyer. Owing to a slight illness of Mrs. Potts, Col. and Mrs. Potts did not receive as usual last Thursday afternoon. Receiving with Mrs. Ireland at her Valentine tea on Wednesday afternoon were Miss Catchings, Miss Mosby and Miss Dunwoody.

Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, is spending two weeks in Baltimore. Mrs. Behr, wife of Lieut. Francis J. Behr, of this class, left Tuesday for California, where she will remain until the end of the school year. The children of the post enjoyed a dance at the Administration building Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Adams has issued invitations for a luncheon on George Washington's birthday.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 15, 1906.

San Diego, with Fort Rosecrans guarding the entrance to the harbor, and six warships lying in the bay, is typically a Service town; in addition to the Army officers living at the post, and their families, the wives and daughters of many of the Navy officers are here for the winter, and there is a large colony of retired officers and their families, having permanent homes here. The season has been very gay, and there will be a great deal going on until Lent begins.

Mrs. Sehon, wife of Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, who is Mayor of San Diego, has given two delightful receptions this month; at the first one on Feb. 2, she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John McClellan, wife of Colonel McClellan, now in command at Fort Rosecrans and about seventy ladies were entertained. Feb. 7 Mrs. Sehon gave the second reception, the guest of honor being her sister, Mrs. H. B. Rollins, of Los Angeles; on this occasion the guests were the younger married people, girls and men, including the officers from Fort Rosecrans and the ships.

The wife of Rear Admiral Goodrich is staying at Hotel del Coronado, accompanied by Miss Goodrich, and has recently entertained with several charming dinners. The wife of Brig. Gen. Harry L. Haskell, U.S.A., retired, gave a reception recently in honor of Mrs. Robe, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles Robe, U.S.A., retired. Miss Ethel Keyes, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. S. B. Keyes, U.S.A., retired, entertained a number of friends at a Valentine party. Miss Keyes was recently the guest of honor at a cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Bishop J. Edmonds and Miss Edmonds; among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon and Ensign Bertolf, Irvine, Hooper, Swanson, Ecklund and Johnson, of the Navy.

Mrs. Vogdes, wife of Brig. Gen. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, is giving a series of "at homes" during February, which are most enjoyable.

A daughter was born on Sunday, Feb. 11, to Mrs. Dengler, wife of Lieutenant Dengler, U.S.A., at Fort Rosecrans.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. White, U.S.N., have taken a cottage at Coronado for the season.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Feb. 18, 1906.

Major and Mrs. Charles W. Penrose are absent on a visit in Milwaukee to attend the wedding of Miss Eliza Wadham and Lieut. William H. Pierson, 9th Inf. Miss Wadham visited in this post last year, and while here met Lieutenant Pierson. It was their intention to be married before he went to Manila with his regiment, but it was postponed on account of sickness. Lieutenant Pierson is now on a month's leave from Manila, and will return very shortly. Capt. Joseph P. O'Neill, 25th Inf., is in command during the absence of Major C. W. Penrose. Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, adjutant, 25th Inf., is in Lincoln for a few days delivering lectures to the officers of the Nebraska Militia, and Lieut. Frank W. Ball is performing the duties of adjutant. Capt. Michael J. Lenihan returned from Washington, D.C., on Sunday.

Three prisoners escaped from the guardhouse on Friday night, Feb. 16, by cutting the bars around the top of the cage and on one of the outside windows. It was about two hours before their departure was known and nothing has since been heard of them.

Capt. and Mrs. O'Neill entertained the weekly Bridge Club on Saturday night. The bachelors gave a dance in Gordon Hall on the 22d. A band concert was given in Gordon Hall on Wednesday night. Weekly hops are now held on Friday nights.

An eight-pound son, James Leitch Grier, arrived at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry S. Grier on Thursday morning, Feb. 15.

Co. M held a dance in the gymnasium on Thursday, the 15th. Many soldiers from other companies assisted in the management of the affair.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 20, 1906.

Mrs. George F. Chase, the estimable wife of the commanding officer of Fort Oglethorpe, who has been suffering for several weeks with a severe attack of asthma, is rapidly convalescing.

Miss Patton, sister of Mrs. Walker, is making a pleasant visit to the post. Mrs. Caples, wife of Lieutenant Caples, C.E., was the guest of Mrs. Clarence Stott at the officers' hop Feb. 16.

Lieutenants Lusk and Aleshire, returned yesterday from a ten days' hunting leave in the vicinity of Dalton, Ga.

Mrs. Carlie, mother of Mrs. Frank L. Case, departed for home near Philadelphia, after a lengthy and pleasant visit at the post.

Monday evening, Feb. 19, Lieutenant Colonel Chase presented the medals and insignia won by the officers and troopers of the 12th in the rifle contests in Luzon, P.I. Colonel Chase took occasion to compliment the winners and to urge their fellows to emulate the victors. The two splendid silver loving cups won by the 12th in the athletic contests in Manila, P.I., over all the Cavalry and Infantry regiments stationed in the Philippines in 1905, were exhibited publicly for the first time. In response to a pressing invitation the officers of the 12th attended a smoked of the Mountain City Club, of Chattanooga, on the night of Feb. 21. The full regimental band furnished the music.



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THE PROPOSED ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Of the eleven bills relating to various branches of the military service which appeared in these columns recently none would contribute more directly to the efficiency of the Army as a whole than the one to establish a general service corps. The other ten bills deal largely with the interests of officers and with the interests of enlisted men to be taken into the Service hereafter, but this one is designed to promote the welfare and increase the usefulness of the enlisted force as it is to-day, and for that reason it is specially entitled to favorable consideration. It proposes, not simply as a matter of justice, but as a matter of sound business policy, to relieve private soldiers of the non-military work they are now required to perform in order that they may devote themselves entirely to their legitimate military duties. This it is proposed to do by establishing a service corps of not more than 7,000 men duly enlisted, subject to military discipline and attached to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, to whom shall be turned over all the work heretofore performed by soldiers of the line detailed on extra or special duty. The expense of the proposed corps is estimated at \$400,000 per year, after deducting the amount now paid to extra duty men, civilian teamsters and laborers who, of course, will be replaced by the service corps. From that outlay, we firmly believe, the Army would derive an increase in efficiency, which, if it could be measured by money, would be worth three times the cost.

Even if enlisted men did not object to doing non-military work, which they do, it should not be required of

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them. The regular duties of the soldier are more exacting now than ever before. It is the purpose of the Government to keep our small Army as nearly as possible in a state of readiness for active service, and this requires a large amount of drill and field exercise which, when added to the theoretical instruction given to the men, leaves them with little time for anything else. Under these conditions their freedom from the daily routine of the Service should belong to themselves with no obligation to take up non-military tasks on extra or special duty. It is particularly important that enlisted men stationed in the Philippines should be free from such work. The climate of the islands is enervating, the life is monotonous and to tax the physical energy of the soldier beyond the requirements of his professional duties is not only unjust to him, but distinctly bad economy from the Government point of view. Native labor in the islands is cheap, and under proper direction, can easily be adapted to Army purposes. By employing it for the non-military work incident to the Army administration the troops would be protected against costly and needless physical exhaustion and at the same time the native population would receive much helpful training in manual employment.

Happily, there are no differences of opinion in the Army as to the need of the proposed service corps. All hands agree that it is urgently needed and that its work would promote contentment, thus removing a prolific cause of desertion, and tend to increased efficiency. It has been recommended by the Chief of Staff, by various division and department commanders and by the Secretary of War, who earnestly urges its enactment. Such a corps forms a part of every great army in the world, and the usefulness of the service corps of the Japanese army in the late war was recognized by every foreign observer who studied the Manchurian campaign. The pending bill should appeal to the business judgment of Congress, and we believe it will. It is an economic proposition, pure and simple, and it is based upon the proposition that a man cannot be an efficient fighting soldier and a first-class teamster, road-maker or carpenter at the same time. If we are to have an army at all it should be an army of soldiers and nothing else. That is the only kind of army that will avail us in time of need, and it is simply to develop such an army that the proposed measure is designed.

Orders will be issued soon directing Major Gen. A. W. Greely to assume command of the Pacific Division. It was originally planned that General Greely should take command of the Southwestern Division, but these plans have been changed and Gen. Frank D. Baldwin will, for the time being at least, remain in command of that division. General Greely will retain command of the Pacific Division until the return of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur to the United States, when the latter will take over command of the Pacific Division. The plans of the War Department have undergone such a change that it is not now certain that General Greely will be sent to St. Louis to command the Northern Division, as was announced several weeks ago.

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JAPANESE NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Now that reports are beginning to come in from the foreign officers who were detailed to observe the operations of the Japanese and Russian forces in the late war, it is seen that the stories sent out during the early stages of the conflict by various unofficial observers were exaggerated and misleading. This is particularly true of reports made by certain writers who, either of their own accord or under instructions from their employers, undertook to study conditions among the Japanese. We readily acquit these gentlemen of any intention to misrepresent or magnify. But, in the excess of enthusiasm aroused by the truly wonderful preparedness of the Japanese on land and sea, they seem to have lost the faculty of just discrimination, with the result that their stories, viewed in the light of later reports from responsible officers specially detailed for the work, appear to be untrustworthy and of little real value. Especially is this the case with regard to unofficial reports concerning the medical service of the Japanese army and navy. Some of those reports conveyed the impression, even if they did not actually declare, that the Japanese had virtually eliminated disease as a factor in the operations of war, and that they had revolutionized military surgery so completely that henceforth the operative methods of the Western nations must be regarded as obsolete and discredited. We were told in effect that in the related sciences of medicine, surgery, hygiene and sanitation the rest of the world would either have to go to school with Japan as teacher or fall behind in the march of progress. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on various occasions, while gladly awarding the fullest credit to the Japanese for the magnificent preparedness of their medical service, and frankly recognizing the high efficiency of its work, mildly suggested that it might be necessary to revise this flattering estimate when reports were submitted by the officers of our own services who were detailed for the express purpose of investigating the conditions under consideration.

Our suggestion as to this matter has been completely justified by events. The medical officers of the United States Army and Navy who were with the opposing forces in the late war as observers are turning in their reports, and these reports possess a professional value which necessarily cannot attach to those from unofficial sources. We have at hand, for example, "A Report On the Japanese Naval Medical and Sanitary Features of the Russo-Japanese War," by Surg. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., which will prove profoundly interesting to all concerned in the subject with which it deals. Doctor Braisted went to Japan early in 1905, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, directing him to make a careful investigation of medical and sanitary matters affecting the Japanese naval operations in the war then in progress. Arriving in Tokio Feb. 18, he was received with marked courtesy by the Japanese naval authorities, who did all they could within certain limits to facilitate his labors. Two of his most important requests, however, they declined to grant. One was that he be permitted to spend a short time at the front with the Army or Navy, under actual fighting conditions, to note the care of the sick and wounded, the organization of first aid, the arrangement of field hospitals, medical equipment, methods of preventing disease, hygiene, etc. The other was that he be permitted to visit at least one large man-of-war in commission to study the provisions for the sick, first aid, transportation of wounded, care of wounded or disabled in actual battle, and the general organization of the medical corps afloat. The denial of these requests was naturally a grievous disappointment to Doctor Braisted, though he admits that it was in line with the policy to which the Japanese wisely adhered throughout the war. In other respects, however, they aided him to their utmost in conducting his inquiries. "Everything," he remarks, "that could be done to make clear a very difficult subject was done, and even my welfare and comfort looked out for most carefully."

It will be seen, therefore, that Doctor Braisted approached his task with an open mind, and for that reason his conclusions deserve special attention. He begins his report, which is profusely illustrated, with a brief outline of the origin and growth of the Japanese naval medical service. When the building of the present navy of Japan began in 1873, there were no medical schools in the country, but it was soon realized that a skilled medical service was needed for the expanding fleet. The creation of a medical corps for the army had already begun, and consequently the Navy Medical School was established in Tokio. This medical school, unlike our own, gives a complete medical education, and many prominent medical men in the service have received their education there. While it is true that many of the members of the corps have received their education in Germany, some in England, France and America, yet many have had their complete course at their own navy medi-

cal school. "Thus, within a period of forty years," Doctor Braisted remarks, "has grown and matured the present medical organization of the Japanese navy with its well-equipped hospitals, its many brilliant surgeons, its medical schools, its hospital ships, and all the many modern details required for the care of the health and well-being of 40,000 men. All the surgeons whom I met were industrious, intelligent and zealous workers in their special field."

But what of the labors of this excellent medical corps in the late war? In what did it excel? What are its lessons for the military surgeons of Western nations? Doctor Braisted's reply to these questions is candid, discriminating and impressive. He protests against "the too prevalent tendency to idealize everything Japanese," remarking that the Japanese themselves look at their present state with a very conservative attitude, and are often astonished at the elaborate praise and almost erotic enthusiasm of the foreigner passing through the country. As illustrative of the tendency to which he alludes, Doctor Braisted says: "I have heard an American medical gentleman, on being shown one of the poorest, dirtiest and illy equipped of Japanese hospitals, go into raptures over the institution, using an abundance of superlatives that astonished and puzzled the Japanese surgeon showing him about. There are many defects of organization, construction and equipment of which the Japanese are perfectly aware, say nothing to foreigners, and are earnestly striving to correct." He continues: "Japan has been able to roam the world over, to study the institutions of all peoples and assimilate and copy what has seemed best to her from each nation. They have started with a clear field, and by adopting carefully the best, have quickly put themselves on a high plane. Very little has been invented or organized *de novo*. Her military organizations are largely drawn from the German, to some extent from the English and French, and very slightly from the American. The people are intensely patriotic; they have just emerged from a feudal condition where strict obedience was inculcated, with the most profound reverence for law and official power, a condition where severe punishment was meted out quickly to the offender. The result is to-day that in the army and navy a discipline exists which has no parallel. The members of those organizations are absolutely to be depended upon, and their patriotism keeps them constantly at the highest point of efficient activity. If men are told not to drink, they obey; if they are told by their officers how to take care of their bodies, their clothes, their selection of food, they follow implicitly their instructions; hence we see an immense organized body moving as if by magic; hence comes freedom from disease caused by careless living. The Japanese as a nation are characterized by a certain cleanliness, both of body and surroundings, so that here again is a cause of freedom from filth-breeding diseases. Again, we must remember that for nearly ten years the Japanese had been preparing for the struggle with Russia, organizing, studying, planning, drilling and gathering stores in large quantities against a war that was sure to come. They have the method of enlistment by conscription, but this is supplemented by a most rigid physical examination, and no weak or impaired personnel is allowed. Thus they start with forces in perfect health, with a personnel, not tall, but strong, sturdy, intelligent, and active; men who are accustomed to but few luxuries, who have always lived mostly in the open air, whose bodies have not been undermined by alcoholic excesses."

What, then, asks Doctor Braisted, can our Navy medical officers learn from the experience of the Japanese in the late war? and he then proceeds to answer: "First, and most important, discipline and unwavering obedience to instructions. The Japanese officer as a rule commands the respect of his men; they look up to him and follow absolutely his directions. The Japanese officer is dignified, but approachable, and his demeanor toward his inferiors is kind, interested and tolerant. The American recruit is, as a rule, bright, intelligent and loyal, but extremely difficult to control, especially in matters affecting his own person. He delights in doing all sorts of dare-devil tricks that only too often end disastrously; he will drink water from almost any source, a ditch or well by the wayside; he delights to forage and commits all sorts of intestinal excesses and errors. Japanese organization is good, but in theory not superior to our own, but practically they excel us on account of their absolute adherence to orders."

"There is but little else that we can learn at this time from the Japanese. Their hospitals are good for Japan, but fitted for the care of the Japanese only. Their institutions would not be at all satisfactory to our people, nor indeed could they be compared in any way with the beautiful and efficient hospitals that are so marked a feature of almost every city of our States. They are especially fond of surgery, but it is largely (in the army and navy) emergency surgery. They are gaining much experience and have much practice during this war, but there is little of what we look upon as higher surgery. Abdominal surgery does not flourish; there is but little of it being undertaken. The medical corps of the Japanese navy probably excel us in pathology and bacteriology. They always have at each institution extensive, well-equipped and actively working laboratories. They take much interest in the work, and it is easy to predict marked success shortly in experimental work of this character. The Japanese navy surgeon takes his profession very seriously, and is a hard and intelligent worker."

Doctor Braisted deals at great length with the organi-

zation, equipment and method of the Japanese medical service, frankly recognizing its strong points and indicating many in which it is inferior to our own. Their hospital ships, of which we have heard so much in praise, he found far less attractive than he had expected, and none of them is equal to the U.S.S. hospital ship Relief. "From observations," Doctor Braisted adds, "it is easy to see that the ideal hospital ship has not yet been built. It will not be until some government is willing to spend a sufficient sum to build a ship of this kind, with the single idea of its character and use, that the perfect ship will be found."

With the four distinct naval hospitals of Japan, Doctor Braisted is favorably impressed, as he is with their administration. They are well organized, well equipped, and particularly adapted to the type of patients received, the climate, and are situated at convenient points and in specially suitable locations. "At the same time," says Doctor Braisted, "it must be said that in elegance of construction and finish they do not as yet approach such an institution as the New York Naval Hospital, nor have I seen anywhere in Japan in any hospital an operating room that could compare with the outfit at the New York institution."

In the course of his observations in army reserve hospitals, Doctor Braisted found that typhoid fever was not prevalent, but kakke, or beri-beri, was quite prevalent. This last named disease, we were told in the first glowing reports which came from unofficial American observers in Japan, was practically unknown among the Japanese forces, but Doctor Braisted says: "In the army reserve hospitals were seen many cases of kakke. For instance, on April 16 it was reported to me that there were some 340 cases at the Red Cross hospital. At the reserve hospital at Hiroshima I saw some twenty-six cases, and there may have been more. One series of these cases was very interesting, consisting of kakke complicated with malaria, kakke complicated with typhoid fever, kakke complicated with tuberculosis, kakke complicated with acute Bright's disease, kakke complicated with pneumonia." From all accounts there seems to have been as much beri-beri among the Japanese as among the Russians. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the medical history of the war will show that general health conditions were much the same in both armies."

In the course of his report Doctor Braisted presents much useful information as to preventive medicine, quarantine, Red Cross service and operative surgery, together with a vivid description of conditions, as he saw them, on the Japanese flagships Mikasa and Izumo the day after the battle of the Sea of Japan. He also embodies in his report some valuable notes on first aid to and care of the wounded, prepared by Surgeon Tamura, of the Japanese army, for Col. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S. A., who was then with the Japanese forces, and they are included in the present work with Colonel Crowder's permission. In preparing this admirable report, Doctor Braisted has rendered a valuable service to the medical department of the Navy and Army, and to the medical profession at large. He has for one thing dispelled the illusion that the Japanese had performed the medical and surgical miracles attributed to them by certain well-meaning but misguided enthusiasts, and in the next place he has demonstrated the fact that the Medical Corps of our military services suffer nothing in comparison with those of Japan."

GOVERNMENT-BUILT SHIPS ARE BEST.

In view of the announcement that efforts will be made to induce Congress to stipulate that one of the battleships to be authorized at this session shall be built in a Government yard, special interest attaches to a statement by Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, during his recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Admiral Manney was asked: For the average of ships turned out by the contractors and the average built by the Government, which is the superior ship? He replied: "The Government-built vessel. The work on ships at the navy yards is equal to the best outside work. Contractors for ships frequently are not in touch with the requirements of warships. Ships built for the Government in some respects are not quite what they would be if they had been built in navy yards. It is hard to get the workmen out of ruts. The specifications for warships are rather general and contractors are inclined to do work the same way as would be done on a merchant vessel. It is their accustomed method of doing work. But there is a great difference in contractors; some build as stanch ships as are built in navy yards, some do not."

With reference to coal, Admiral Manney stated that the general board advised the Department of the necessity of keeping in the Philippines a store of coal not less than 200,000 tons. This stock should be provided in advance of requirement. The consumption of coal on the China station in 1905 was about 90,000 tons, so that of the 144,000 tons shipped to the Philippines in that fiscal year only 50,000 went to increase the stock, which had gotten dangerously low—down to about 2,000 tons. The necessity of the Department maintaining storages of coal is apparent when we consider the liability of the Government's supply being cut off by industrial disturbances or adverse weather, preventing the coal reaching tide water. At the present time the Department is embarrassed to obtain sufficient coal for shipment to the West Indies, due to shortages of cars on railroad lines to tide water. To provide for the annual expenditure of coal at Manila (ap-

proximately 100,000 tons) and to increase the stock on hand to 120,000 tons, 160,000 tons must be shipped during 1907. With steam transportation rates to Manila as at present, i.e., \$4.50 for foreign bottoms and \$7.50 for domestic bottoms, the cost of moving 160,000 tons of coal to Manila would be, in domestic bottoms, \$1,200,000; in foreign bottoms, \$720,000; a difference of \$480,000 in favor of foreign bottoms.

Notwithstanding the veritable deluge of bills, good, bad and indifferent, with which Congress has been flooded since it assembled, we earnestly hope that the present session may witness some positive legislation for the benefit of the Revenue Cutter Service. Several measures with that end in view have already been introduced in one or both houses and duly published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. One of these measures provides for the retirement of officers disabled in the line of duty or for age, with a provision that they may subsequently be assigned to such duties as they are able to perform. Another provides a more definite system of enlistments for the Service and establishes needful regulations as applied to discipline and the administration of justice, together with needful methods for the arrest and punishment of deserters. Both of these measures are fair and reasonable. They simply propose to deal with the officers and men of the Revenue Cutter Service on a basis of equality with those of other branches of the public service and their enactment would correct various inconsistencies which are universally conceded. The work of the Revenue Cutter Service is laborious, perilous and continuous. Peace brings no diminution of its labors or of its perils. It is subject to call twenty-four hours of the day for the protection of commerce, the enforcement of law and the rescue of the helpless in every part of the national dominions from Alaska to Panama and from Porto Rico in the Atlantic to Hawaii in the Pacific. Its officers and men are a highly-trained body whose intelligence, courage and alertness have been demonstrated in hundreds of cases requiring those qualities in their fullest development, and whose records entitle them to the most liberal consideration at the hands of the Government. The importance of the Revenue Cutter Service is clearly shown by the fact that the Senate on Jan. 30 passed a bill appropriating \$850,000 for the construction of six new vessels for its use. If the operations of this Service justify such an outlay for new vessels for its use—and everybody admits that they do—surely the personnel of the Service is entitled to the moderate benefits contemplated in the proposed legislation.

If the shipping bill which, as we noted last week, passed the Senate on Feb. 14, passes the House, of which, however, there is much doubt, it will afford the basis for a naval reserve that will be really national in scope and purpose. The measure provides for the creation of a reserve of ten thousand officers and men who are engaged in the trade of ocean lines, coastwise shipping or on the Great Lakes, who shall receive a small annual retaining fee, in return for which they will hold themselves in readiness for service in the Navy in time of war. These men will have no local organizations, but will be enrolled simply as enlisted men of the reserve on the same basis as the British reserve, and the growth of the reserve will of course depend upon the growth of the American merchant marine, which the pending bill is primarily designed to encourage. It is believed in some quarters that the naval reserve would be of great value to the various State organizations of Naval Militia. The New Orleans Pica-yune, for example, takes this view of the matter. It says: "The proposed Naval Reserve, should it ever prove a reality, would be a great help to the Naval Militia, as its members, as fast as they drifted from service at sea to pursuits ashore, which always happens, would naturally drift into the militia." Apart from the results it would produce in developing a large and effective naval reserve of trained sailors available for the Navy in time of need, the proposed bill would, it is believed, in the course of years bring into being a splendid fleet of American merchant ships which would be of inestimable value in the event of war. Our poverty in this respect at present is deplorable and, in the event of war, would prove embarrassing if not disastrous. The country needs a merchant marine capable of supplying the Navy with all needful auxiliary ships and the Army with transport vessels sufficient for large bodies of troops in time of war. The money required to develop a system capable of supplying those needs would be a national investment of the soundest character.

The General Staff has recommended that an amendment be made to the Army Regulations to require department commanders, in case they review a report of a surveying officer, to note their action on the three copies and in case the accountable officer is held responsible to send one copy to the interested bureau chief direct.

The Military Secretary was informed on Feb. 20 by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Philippines Division, of the arrival at Manila on that date of the transport Sheridan.

A despatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, states that a march of five hundred miles across the Rocky Mountains is soon to be made by the 12th and 19th Batteries of Field Artillery, U.S.A., from Salt Lake City to Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, for station. The start will be made early in March.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate and House have reached an agreement on their differing amendments to the Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 12320. Among others the House agreed to the Senate's amendment, modified to provide: "That the office of captain of engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service of the U.S. is hereby abolished from the date of the death of the late incumbent thereof, and that on and after the passage of this act the President may select and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief engineer of said Service, who has served not less than three years in that grade, as engineer-in-chief of the R.C.S., for a period of four years, and no longer, unless reappointed or sooner retired by reason of age or disability: And provided further, that the engineer-in-chief thus appointed shall thereafter receive the rank, pay and allowances, while holding said appointment, that are now or may hereafter be prescribed for a captain of the R.C.S., but nothing herein shall operate to increase the number of chief engineers now in the R.C.S." The bill as finally agreed upon appropriates \$16,273,622.86, being \$1,061,885.42 more than as it passed the House and \$186,177.13 less than as it passed the Senate.

The Senate has passed S. 1864, amended to authorize the President to appoint James H. Oliver, commander, retired, U.S.N., to the grade of commander on the active list; provided, that he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, by examination, his physical, mental, moral and professional fitness to perform the duties of that grade; shall be carried as additional to the number of his grade, and shall not by the passage of this act be entitled to back pay of any kind.

The Senate has passed S. 2801, which provides that that portion of the military reservation known as Fort Brady, in the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., bounded on the north by the part of Water street adjacent to the Government park, on the east by Brady street, on the south by Portage avenue, and on the west by Bingham avenue, be reserved from sale under the authority of the act of Congress authorizing the sale of Old Fort Brady, approved July 8, 1886, and that it be set apart for a site for a public building at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The Senate took up last week H.R. 58, to prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the G.A.R. or other soldier organizations, but the bill was allowed to lie over on objection by Mr. Money, who said he would like to look into it and could see no reason why it should be made the subject of an enactment by Congress.

The Senate has received from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, copies of the record and the evidence in full in the courts-martial recently held at the Naval Academy in the cases of Midshipmen Petersen B. Marzoni and Claude B. Mayo, showing the final action taken by the Department.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 581, to turn over to the Senate of Idaho two Krupp field guns captured by the 1st Idaho Volunteer Infantry at the battle of Santa Ana, P.I., Feb. 5, 1899. Also S. 690, to appoint John Gibbon captain and quartermaster in the Army, to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy.

The bill which has been introduced in the Senate to give the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department the rank, pay and title of a brigadier general is pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and will doubtless be acted upon within a few days. As far as is known, there is no opposition to the measure, and when the bill is reported it will probably be with the unanimous consent of the committee. Those who are in favor of the measure think that its success depends upon its unanimous approval.

The bill to purchase coal lands in the Philippines at Batan, S. 3690, was favorably reported in the Senate Feb. 20.

In the Senate Feb. 21 the bill S. 3921, to extend the special leave privileges authorized for officers of the Military Academy by Sec. 1330, R.S., to certain instructors and student officers at service schools, was formally reported; also the bill S. 3918, to authorize commissions to be issued to officers of the Army with increased rank.

The House has agreed to the Senate's amendments to H.R. 14171, the Fortification Appropriation bill.

The House on Feb. 19 passed H.R. 12864, appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of the coal claims owned by Messrs. Munoz and Villanueva, lying on the Island of Batan, Philippine Islands, and upon which the War Department now holds an option. In the bill as passed the provision was stricken out which authorized the Secretary of War to lease these lands for fifty years or more for coal-mining purposes.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported with amendment S. 925, for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in Puget Sound.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution (H.J., Res. 71) granting leave of absence to Major Cassius E. Gillette, reported it with the recommendation that it lie upon the table. In answer to questions submitted by the committee, the Chief of Engineers stated that Major Gillette has never been detailed for work at Philadelphia and that the Engineer Corps had no surplus officers to detail for municipal work. The committee expresses in emphatic language its belief that officers of the Army should not be permitted to leave their duties and go in competition with the civil engineers in private life. To permit officers to abandon the services of the Government for the higher pay which comes from civil employment and still retain any claim upon their retired pay is a manifest injustice to the Government and absolutely unfair to their associates in the Army. The committee says: It is claimed that Major Symon's assignment to work on the Erie Canal is a precedent; if so, the law granting authority for Major Symon to accept that position should be repealed. But the committee did not regard them as parallel cases. The Erie Canal is a great public enterprise. In event of its being necessary to rush the light-draft war vessels to the Lakes it will be available, and might be the means of saving the Government humiliation in the future.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3814) for the relief of acting (volunteer) officers of the U.S. Navy in the Civil War, recommend that the bill be amended by striking out the words, "and the actual cost of each commission be refunded by the recipient of the same," and as amended be reported with a favorable recommendation. The committee are of opinion that these officers should have the desired official recognition of their services which are not less meritorious than those of the volunteer Army officers. Secretary Bonaparte states that his department perceives no objection to granting commissions to such officers, as proposed in this measure.

There is to be something of a fight in Congress against the amendment to the Appropriation bill which abolishes

the grade of lieutenant general of the Army. Friends of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, both of whom have been selected to become lieutenant generals, are beginning to be active and there is no doubt that they will now make a strenuous effort to have the amendment killed. It is understood that the line of attack will be first to show that the amendment which would abolish the grade is out of order, on the ground that it is new legislation. It is doubtful if those who oppose the amendment will meet success in this direction. If not, their next step will be to propose an amendment to the amendment, which would provide that the law abolishing the grade of lieutenant general, shall not take effect against general officers who are survivors of the Civil War. It is figured that this proposal will prove popular, especially among those influential members of Congress who were in the Civil War. Both General Corbin and General MacArthur could be lieutenant generals if such a measure should be passed.

THE HAZING BILL AS PASSED.

The Senate on Feb. 22 passed the hazing bill, which was introduced by Mr. Perkins on Jan. 30, S. 3899, and reported with amendments by Mr. Hale on Feb. 13. The bill was the subject of a spirited discussion lasting two hours, during which Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, introduced an amendment to the bill which provides that a midshipman accused of hazing can be tried by court-martial if he so requests. Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte asked that the Secretary of the Navy be given arbitrary power to make dismissals from the Naval Academy. The bill as it was passed is as follows:

1. That the Secretary of the Navy shall have the power and authority, in his discretion, to dismiss at any time from the United States Naval Academy any midshipman whose continued presence at the Academy he shall deem contrary to the best interests of the Service; Provided, That before exercising the power and authority hereby conferred the said Secretary of the Navy shall inform, in writing, the said midshipman of his reasons and the evidence for contemplating its exercise, and shall receive and consider any written communication or evidence which the said midshipman may see fit to submit in the premises within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the said Secretary of the Navy; and copies of the said papers shall be submitted as soon as may be practicable thereafter to the President and also retained in the Department for transmission to either House of Congress if called for, and in any case arising under this section any midshipman shall be entitled on his application to a court-martial.

2. That so much of the acts approved June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1903, as requires the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy to convene a court-martial in all cases when it shall come to the knowledge of the said superintendent that any midshipman has been guilty of the offense commonly known as "hazing," and declares the finding of a court-martial so convened, when approved by the said superintendent, final, and directs that any midshipman found guilty by such court-martial shall be summarily dismissed from the said academy, and also all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the present act are hereby repealed.

3. That the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy may, in his discretion and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, or on application of the midshipman, cause any midshipman in the said academy to be tried by court-martial for the offense of hazing, as provided by the Act approved June 23, 1874, and such court-martial, upon conviction, may sentence such midshipman to any punishment authorized by the said act or by the acts approved March 3, 1903, or authorized for the offense of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the case of an enlisted man by the Articles for the Government of the Navy or authorized for any violation or breach of rules of the said academy by the said rules; and such finding and sentence shall be subject to review by the convening authority and by the Secretary of the Navy, as in the cases of other courts-martial.

4. That the offense of "hazing," as mentioned in this act, shall consist of any unauthorized assumption of authority by one midshipman over another midshipman whereby the last-mentioned midshipman shall or may suffer or be exposed to suffer any cruelty, indignity, humiliation, hardship, or oppression, or the deprivation or abridgement of any right, privilege, or advantage to which he shall be legally entitled; Provided, That it shall be the duty of every professor, assistant professor, academic officer or instructor, as well as every other officer stationed at the United States Naval Academy, to promptly report to the superintendent thereof any fact which comes to his attention tending to indicate any violation by a midshipman or midshipmen of any of the provisions of this section.

5. That this Act shall take effect from the date of its approval, but no midshipman now connected with the United States Naval Academy shall, by reason of its enactment, be punished for any offense heretofore committed otherwise than in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial if, by existing law, such sentence would be now necessary for such punishment, or punished more severely than is now by law allowed for any offense heretofore committed.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF RANGE FINDING.

Lieutenant Griffin asks us to make the following corrections in his article, "Proposed System of Range Finding," published Feb. 3, page 648. The sentences in which errors occur should read as follows:

If the staff of the 90° instrument be made several feet shorter than the staff of the instrument containing the 87° 42' 34" angle, and one of the sights of the 90° instrument be telescopic and provided with stadia wires, ranges can be read directly by having the graduations of the staff of the 87° 42' 34" instrument read *twenty-five* for one.

"It will be seen in the figure that the sight when used on the right of the point O is removed 87° 42' 34" from the position that it is when used on the left of the point O."

"No. 3 goes with No. 2, and uses the target sight, while No. 2 uses the other."

"This instrument is similar to a small azimuth instrument, but mounted on a Jacob's staff, and provided with the ball and socket movement and level tubes."

The words italicized should be inserted to make the sense complete in the sentences quoted.

The failure of Congress to include in the general appropriation bill the entire estimate of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army for work which must be done, will cause a decided decrease in the working forces at the various arsenals throughout the country. The Bureau of Ordnance in the War Department has already received a number of complaints over the gloomy prospect. The appropriation which Congress plans to make is \$2,000,000 less than that of last year, and \$3,000,000 less than that of the year before. To just what extent it will be necessary to reduce the forces, and which arsenals will be affected the most, is not known as yet.

DOES THE REPUBLIC NEED AN ARMY?

With the query given above as his text, the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, delivered an address before the Union League Club of Chicago on the anniversary of Washington's birthday which will be recognized as an important contribution to the broad-minded and patriotic discussion of the subject of military development in which the nation is now engaged. Of the part it has taken in promoting that discussion along lines which shall make it helpful to military interests, and, through them, to the country at large, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is specially proud. We consider it particularly fortunate, too, that this urgent question has won the serious interest of so profound a student of national affairs as Judge Taft and that he has made it the subject for a stirring message to the nation on one of our patriotic holidays. He began his address with a reminder that the mere organization of a republic does not preclude the possibility of war and pointed out that, even making every concession which history justifies in favor of the peaceful character and the peaceful tendency of a republic, he is a very unwise statesman who urges upon the people a policy which will reduce the efficiency and size of the Army below that which the experience of the republic has taught was necessary for its safety and progress. In this republic, said Secretary Taft, we need an army for three purposes: First, as essential to any satisfactory system of national defense; second, as an indispensable instrument in carrying out our established international policy; and third, which is the least important function, the suppression of insurrection and civil strife.

The Secretary then discussed our military needs from each of the three points indicated, which he supported with precedent and the teachings of experience. If for no other purpose than to maintain the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine, he contended, we must have an efficient Army. If any American republic were invaded by an Old World power, he went on to say, we should need military strength to protect it. "It is true," he continued, "that our Navy, enlarged as it is, would discharge a most useful function in the defense of the invaded country, but it could make but little headway against hostile forces landed therein, and after that, the only method of asserting our international policy would be by the use of the Army of the United States."

In the matter of suppressing domestic insurrection, the Secretary said: "This is to the Army itself a very unpleasant duty. It is one to which the President would summon the Regular troops with great reluctance, and in the notable increase in the efficiency of the militia, the Regular Army is not likely to be called often into requisition."

An army is not merely something to be looked at; not merely an organization for ceremony nor a mere symbol of future power to be developed. It is to make war. Now if an army is to make war, if that is the sole ground for its existence, then does it not seem a mere truism that the expenditure should be adapted to make it useful in war?

"The history of this country since the beginning of the Revolutionary War shows that during at least one-fourth of the life of the country the Government has had a war on its hands in some part of its dominions. It is therefore most unwise to prophesy as to what may happen in this respect in the future. For a nation of nearly ninety millions of people a Regular Army of 100,000 men is a small force, considering especially the fact of the remoteness of the Philippines, the Isthmus of Panama, Porto Rico and Alaska. It is a less percentage of the population than was the Army in Washington's time, in Jefferson's time, or indeed in Madison's time. In addition to the Regular Army, there should be a provision for an efficient reserve of national volunteers, and such a plan for the co-operation of the militia forces of the States with the Federal Government and its military establishment as to make that force effective to repel invasion and constitute an effective part of our national defense.

"France has an army about nine times the size of ours, which it costs her substantially less than twice the sum to maintain, while Germany has an army more than ten times as large which it costs her just about double the cost of ours to maintain. In addition to this we are carrying a load of pensions for our Civil War veterans, and our Spanish War veterans, amounting to about \$150,000,000. The extent of that pension roll is itself the greatest exponent of the fatuity of a policy of insufficient national defense. A desire for economy in government should of course have great weight in all legislation, but the trouble is that like other moving forces in politics it is apt to exert itself along the lines of least resistance, and so the Army is first to suffer."

The Secretary said: "It must not be forgotten, though it frequently does escape the attention of legislators, that a mobile army is as indispensable to national defense as fortifications or a navy. All our coast defenses are for the purpose of keeping foreign navies out of our harbors and away from our principal centers of population and wealth; but it is entirely impossible to use them to prevent an enemy who reaches our coast from landing an expeditionary force and taking our fortifications in the reverse. There is not a single one of our coast defenses which is adapted to repelling an attack from the land side. It must be remembered that of the 60,000 men that we now have in our Army more than 14,000 are in the Coast Artillery, and are absolutely needed to give efficiency to our coast armament. Our mobile Army, therefore, constituted of Infantry, Cavalry and Light Artillery, and spread all over the world, numbers less than 45,000 men. Certainly the arm upon which we must depend for quick action would be the Regular Army, and if that is not immediately effective, immediate disaster would certainly follow.

"The criticisms of General Upton show that in many respects the lessons which he drew from our experience in the Civil War and in the earlier wars of the republic have not been without their effect upon the legislation with respect to the military establishment in this country, and a great improvement has been made in the preparation for war which ought to be made by a great nation in time of peace by legislation and executive action since the Spanish war. And that legislation, which is now pending, if enacted into law, will make still further progress toward the ideal which he has described as a proper military policy of the United States. It is undoubtedly true that the criticism of General Upton upon a policy which puts raw troops under generals and colonels and other officers utterly ignorant of the art of war is a ruinous policy, and it is entirely natural that a Regular Army officer having served his country faithfully and given the best years of his life to the art of war, should resent the rapid promotion in actual war of men who with but little

preparation have been put in positions of prominent command. It seems to me necessary, not that unfit and unskilled men should be put at the heads of regiments, or brigades, or divisions, but that there should be an opportunity for volunteer officers from civil life first to be appointed in the lower grades and then to be promoted as their conduct in war may justify, even though this policy may sometimes prefer them to regular officers and professional soldiers who feel a natural resentment. This necessity grows out of the fact that we must furnish needed motive to our citizen soldiery. It is an unavoidable limitation upon the perfect military machine and a somewhat harsh restriction upon the career of many Regular officers. "I yield to none in the valuable services to the country of our great war governors between 1861 and 1865 in keeping up the patriotism of their people and in supplying men, but calm consideration of the facts necessarily leads to the conclusion that the Army would have been more efficient if appointments to all volunteer regiments had been made by the President only. The State sovereignty idea, which, if it had been allowed to prevail, would have made this country a confederation rather than a nation, was largely ended in the Civil War, and we may count that in the future when the organization of an army to meet an emergency is thrust upon Congress, this influence which has been in the past so pernicious in its results, will not be allowed to prevail. The confusion of the volunteers with the militia is a danger which I hope may be avoided. The militia are intended to repress insurrection and repel invasion. They are not part of a mobile army to enforce any international policy or to leave the confines of the United States in expeditionary forces which it may be necessary to organize. The volunteers of the United States would, however, be subject to military service wherever the troops may be lawfully ordered. A bill is now pending in Congress which would supply a trained volunteer force upon short notice and provide a partial reserve for the Regular Army."

The Secretary explained at length the various military bills now before Congress, which we have already published, and approved the bill recently proposed by Senator Dick appropriating \$2,000,000 to provide arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster supplies and camp equipment for the organized militia. He continued: "Since the passage in 1901 of the new Army bill the Regular Army has been reduced so that it now does not exceed, including the Philippine Scouts, 65,000, but it is much the most efficient Regular Army, and is organized on much the most efficient plan that ever was put in force for a regular army in this country. The reduction in the total has not been by reducing and cutting off regiments, but by reducing the size of the companies. In other words, by making the Army more or less of a skeleton of what it will be should occasion arise for its enlargement. By the rapid recruitments of the skeletonized companies of this force, so as to increase the total to 100,000 by the organization of a reserve force such as that which has already been referred to, of men who have already served regular terms of enlistment in the Regular Army, we should have a force, with regular trained troops of 150,000 in a short time, and to this might be added at least 100,000 and probably 150,000 of the organized militia of the States armed, equipped and drilled according to the regulations of the Regular Army. This would be a much more formidable and better trained force than the United States has ever able to put in the field on such short notice before. It is true that there are many defects in the present Regular Army as compared with the European armies and as shown by the experience in the Japanese war. The experience in the Japanese war shows that the Field Artillery with the Cavalry and the Infantry should be organized into regiments. It is now merely made up of companies of batteries in a corps of artillery. The Coast Artillery should be so constituted that the men necessary to man the different guns in the different forts should be assignable as squads of different sizes, according to the local necessities."

"Since the Spanish war the improvement in the educational facilities for graduate courses in the various branches of the science of war has been most marked, and it would have gratified General Upton, I am sure, were he living, to see the enthusiasm and the earnestness with which these opportunities for advanced military education are being seized upon by the younger officers of the Army. General Upton recommended examination as a condition of promotion. He recommended the three battalion formation for Infantry and Cavalry. He recommended interchangeable service in staff and line as against the permanent staff departments. These three features have now been adopted into our system. General Upton recommended the establishment of a General Staff. That has been done, and it has already vindicated those who brought it about."

"One of the great difficulties in the Regular Army is slow promotion. Officers able, brave, industrious and efficient, eat their hearts out in awaiting promotion to those places of important command for which they show themselves entirely competent, and which they are prevented from attaining because of the slowness with which vacancies are created. Examinations for promotion ought to have been strict enough to have eliminated many whose presence in the Army is not for the benefit of the Army, but who are simply kept along because examining boards are too tender and too sympathetic and too fearful of the effect of putting them out upon the world after they have got beyond the point of earning a livelihood in civil life."

"We have on the whole a very fine body of Regular Army officers. No man who has had to come in contact with them, to know their high sense of duty, to know their interest in their profession, and the earnestness with which they are pursuing its studies, can have but the greatest respect for them. We have had to supplement the graduates of West Point with a large number appointed from civil life, but the garrison schools and the graduate schools in the various courses have done wonders in fitting the non-graduates of West Point as officers. There are no better officers, no better men, in any army than we can raise in America."

"Under the influence of the legislation of the last six years, the Army has taken a great step forward. Much of this legislation, nearly all of it, both that which has reorganized the Regular Army, which has introduced the General Staff, which has increased and made so satisfactory the graduate schools in military science, the increased limit of the Regular Army to 100,000 men, the establishment of the War College, and the many other improvements which attended these main steps were due, as every man connected with the War Department knows, to the great ability, intense interest and sustained effort of Elihu Root, a civilian with no military experience, but who came to the War Office with such capacity as to be able in a short time to familiarize himself with the needs of the Army, and with the energy and clear perception to devise legislative plans and to induce Congress to adopt them. The great danger now to be anticipated and warded against is that under the stress of possible financial deficit it will be thought necessary in the future to reduce the military establishment and thus to make futile

the steps already taken for its improvement. With the exception of the coast defenses the proposed improvements will not involve great additional expense."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In a long letter addressed to the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, John P. Holland claims that he has invented an improvement upon his original submarine boat. He asked that the bill H.R. 10070, "To increase the efficiency of the Navy," be so framed that he can present a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy to cause his plans and new inventions to be thoroughly examined by a board of experts, and if favorably reported on, that the Government may build a boat in its yards, under his supervision, and pay him a reasonable royalty. Mr. Holland suggests that a clause in the Naval Appropriation bill on the following lines would effect the object: "The sum of — dollars is hereby appropriated for submarine boats, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract for or purchase or build in a navy yard of the United States those submarine boats whichever in his judgment will increase the efficiency of the Navy and will be in the interest of economy to the Department."

Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, concludes after careful observation that modern high-power and high velocity guns will require relining after having been fired about one hundred times. In the course of a year such a gun in our Navy is put through two practices, a preliminary and a record practice, in each of which it is fired from fifteen to twenty times. In other words, five and a half target practices would make it necessary to reline the gun at the end of two years and a half. Admiral Mason also believes that it is necessary to practice at a target with these guns. "It is necessary in the first place," he said in his recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, "in order that the gun will stay where it is and will not tear things to pieces, and to see that the mechanism of the gun—the parts of it—will stand the strain that you are going to put on it in time of war. In addition to that to accustom the gun pointers to the shock of the gun and all of the conditions that will surround them in battle—in fact, training them. And I think there are a number of other things in connection with the control of the fire of the guns that render target practice absolutely necessary. We do train these pointers a great deal before we put them to firing guns with charges."

The submarine torpedo boats Porpoise and Shark, commanded by Lieutenants Nelson and Shapley, and conveyed by the torpedo boat McKee, resumed their fuel trials over a measured mile course in Narragansett Bay, R.I., Feb. 19. The boats were sent over the course for eight consecutive hours.

According to official surveys of the damage by the recent fire at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., it will require \$100,000 to replace the buildings. The board recommends that the work of rebuilding be immediately begun, as before the fire the equipment of the station was inadequate. The cruiser Columbia, Capt. John M. Bowyer, arrived at Newport, Feb. 19, from the Norfolk, Va., Training Station, with 435 seamen apprentices, for the local training station. When the apprentices had been landed the Columbia started for Boston with 72 seamen and 160 apprentices for the battleship Rhode Island, which was placed in commission at the Charleston Navy Yard, Feb. 19.

It will probably be some days later than March 1 before the new battleship Rhode Island is ready for sea, and even then she will not be ready for active service. Delays for various reasons have prevented the delivery of nearly all of the gun mounts for the Rhode Island and it is probable that her first trip to sea will be made without them. The Rhode Island is at the Boston Navy Yard and is receiving her crew. The final acceptance trial trip will take place within six months. The Rhode Island's first trip to sea following her trial trip started, according to information received at the Navy Department, rather inauspiciously. As she was leaving the Fore River shipyard on her trip to Boston, the vessel ran into the mud and it took nearly an hour to get her off.

A number of the vessels of the Navy will participate in the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans and other Southern cities. The battleship Texas and the torpedo boats Porter, Dupont and Blakeley have gone to New Orleans, the Nevada and the O'Brien to Mobile, the Arkansas to Natchez and the Florida to Pensacola. The vessels were sent to these various places at the requests of those interested in the programs for the festivals. The dispatch boat Dolphin went to Alexandria, Va., on Washington's birthday and added to the festivities there by firing a salute.

If the Dewey reaches the Philippines within six months the Department will be very well satisfied. It was a great mistake to announce prior to the departure of the dock that the fleet would cover one hundred miles a day and that it should reach Gibraltar during the early part of this month. For the first two or three weeks it seemed that this prediction would come true, but after that the progress of the dock was much retarded. If Congress authorizes the construction of another drydock it will be an improved edition of the Dewey. Among other things a new dock would have a machine shop aboard so that repairs could be made without delay and, if necessary, at sea. Those officers interested in the question of drydocks maintain that the United States is more poorly equipped with docks than any other navy of the world. If another dock is constructed it will doubtless be stationed at Solomon's Island. It is quite likely that the cruiser Tacoma will be ordered to meet the Dewey somewhere in the Mediterranean to deliver a number of spare parts which were called for by the dock before she got out of reach of the wireless telegraph. The Tacoma was expected to meet the Dewey somewhere in the vicinity of Naples, but there has been so much delay that the Tacoma may be ordered to sail back towards Gibraltar to deliver the parts to the dock. A number of other spare parts have been sent by commercial steamer to Aden. It was at first planned to send them to Port Said, but at that time it was believed that the dock would get there first, and accordingly it was finally decided to ship the parts to Aden. A tug will probably be sent to Aden to get the parts when the Dewey passes by.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair received a telegram from the Mare Island Navy Yard on Feb. 20 which said that the survey for the repairs necessary to put the gunboat Bennington into a seaworthy condition would cost \$60,000. The survey itself had been mailed on that date. Besides this cost to make the Bennington seaworthy there will be an additional cost for the engine room repairs. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is at work on this problem now. Orders have been issued directing that the repairs which are absolutely necessary

to the cruisers Des Moines and Cleveland be made at once without waiting for the report of the Board of Survey which has been appointed to make an estimate of the cost of the repairs which should be made to the two vessels. These vessels are at the Boston Yard.

The cruiser Columbia is busily engaged in transferring eight hundred apprentice seamen from Norfolk to the Newport Training Station. Most of these men were transferred from Newport to Norfolk last fall when an epidemic of spinal meningitis broke out at Newport. The Columbia delivered 425 of the apprentice seamen at Newport early this week and sailed back to Norfolk for the remainder on Feb. 21.

The battleship Oregon undocked at Hong Kong on Feb. 20 and is now ready to start home. She has orders to proceed to the Bremerton Navy Yard, and will go out of commission there for a couple of years, during which extensive repairs will be made. At Hong Kong the hull of the Oregon was cleaned and painted and the vessel was put into condition for the long trip back to the United States. Surveys to determine the cost of repairs which will be necessary to the battleships Iowa, Illinois and Alabama have been ordered. When the target practice at Pensacola is completed the Iowa will proceed to the Norfolk Navy Yard, the Alabama to the New York Yard and the Illinois to Boston for the regular spring overhauling. The cost of the repairs to each vessel will be between \$12,000 and \$15,000. The cost of repairing the monitor Wyoming, which is now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will be \$60,000, according to a survey which has just come to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. It will take \$40,000 to make repairs and alterations on the turrets of the Wyoming, and this work is already proceeding. The rest of the \$60,000 will be needed for general repairing and overhauling.

Various recruiting parties which the Navy Department has scattered throughout the country are doing excellent work, and the officers in charge of the work hope that before long the Navy will be up to its full quota. During the month of January there were 1,400 men enlisted.

The crew for the new battleship Connecticut is being assembled on the receiving ship Hancock at the New York Navy Yard. The Bureau of Navigation is about to begin the gathering of the crew for the New Jersey, which is nearing completion at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's plant. The crew will be ordered to the Wabash at Boston. The crew for the Louisiana is being assembled on the Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

After waiting for nearly a full month the Navy Department on February 21 received direct news from the fleet towing the drydock Dewey. The despatch came from Las Palmas, Canaries, from the tug Potomac, which has been sent on ahead of the dock by Comdr. H. H. Hosley, commanding the towing fleet. On Feb. 17 the location of the drydock was latitude 29 degrees, 50 minutes north; longitude 22 degrees, 40 minutes west, or about 250 nautical miles from the Canary Islands. The dock apparently has had an exceedingly hard time of it since she passed out of reach of the wireless of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, which were in communication with her last month. She broke adrift from her tows twice, and doubtless great difficulty was experienced in picking her up again. The latter part of the voyage was accompanied by very bad weather, and the fleet proceeded most cautiously. In addition to other misfortunes the towing machine of the Brutus was damaged. All this accounts to a great extent for the exceedingly slow progress of the Dewey. Commander Hosley announced in the telegram his intention to coal at Grand Canary, and will doubtless make a further and more detailed report to the Navy Department when he arrives there. The text of his despatch was made public at the Navy Department as follows: "Latitude, 29 degrees 50 minutes north; longitude, 22 degrees 40 minutes west, on Feb. 17. Will coal at Grand Canary, Canary Islands. Encountered very bad weather latter part of voyage. Dock adrift twice. Have been proceeding cautiously. The Brutus towing machine damaged. There is great necessity for extra parts of engine."

Rear Admiral Sigbee, U.S.N., his staff and a number of other officers, passed the day at Pompeii, Feb. 20. A party of officers and men left for Rome, Feb. 21, where they had an audience with the Pope, and also visited points of interest. Invitations were sent to the Admiral and officers of the squadron for a grand ball and reception for the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, to be given by Princess Pignatelli at the Palazzo Pignatelli on Sunday evening, Feb. 25, and also to a reception on Feb. 21 at the Palazzo Barraco, where the Baron and Baroness Barraco will entertain them. Rear Admiral Sigbee invited guests to the flagship on the afternoon of Feb. 21. On Washington's Birthday the ships were dressed and a national salute fired at midday. A program of athletic sports and a boxing match were carried out on the Galveston.

The flagship Texas, towing the torpedo boat O'Brien, and accompanied by the monitor Florida, arrived at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 21, from Key West. The O'Brien broke down a day or two ago, a leak occurring in her boilers, necessitating the Texas taking her in tow. The flagship remained at Pensacola only about an hour, transferring one of the warrant officers who is critically ill, from the ship to the naval hospital, and then proceeded for New Orleans. The Florida and O'Brien will remain at Pensacola until after the festivities, after which they will be joined by the entire Coast Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Dickinson, and will engage in target practice.

The U.S. protected cruiser Tacoma, Comdr. J. T. Smith, sailed from Naples, Feb. 22, with additional towing apparatus to join the drydock Dewey at the Canary Islands. The Tacoma will go with the drydock to Gibraltar.

Delegates to the Central Federated Union on Feb. 18 unanimously indorsed an appeal to Secretary Bonaparte and the Congress of the United States for the building of all Government vessels at the United States Navy Yards instead of giving the contracts to private shipbuilding firms. Behind this appeal is the International Association of Machinists. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the Government has expended millions of dollars in the construction of shipyards, and that these yards are better equipped to construct Government vessels than are private yards, and that the work can be more economically done by the Government. It is also urged that after the completion of the battleship Connecticut in the New York Navy Yard an army of workmen will be thrown out of employment because the Government has given its contracts to private builders.

The London Engineer, in an interesting account, says of the Dreadnought: "Ten years ago the Majestics were the finest ships in the world; to-day there is no question that the Dreadnought could lie at 10,000 yards and sink

an entire fleet of Majestics as easily as the Japanese fleet sank the Russians at Tsushima. Indeed, the Majestics would practically be unable to reply, their guns not being effective much over 5,000 yards. Later ships would, of course, be better off, but it is probably no exaggeration to say that the Dreadnought could fight a couple of our latest King Edward VII. type and come out best. Incidentally, she could probably tackle the whole German battle fleet single-handed, and so she is a guarantee of peace." England has taken the lead, but Japan has two similar battleships now in hand, while the United States is also contemplating the construction of a couple. France is at present considering plans for at least two or three, while Germany is also about to provide herself with similar vessels.

A handsome tablet, in memory of the dead of the U.S.S. Bennington, in the disaster in San Diego Harbor, July 21 last, is being made at the Mare Island Navy Yard. When completed it will be placed in St. Peter's Chapel at the naval station. It is to be cast in bronze, three by five feet in dimensions. The Angel of Death is represented seated on one side of the tablet, her arm stretched out over a scroll, on which is inscribed the following: "In memory of the sixty-five who were killed on July 21, 1905, by an explosion aboard the U.S. gunboat Bennington in the harbor of San Diego. In the line of duty and under the flag they served so well they died as heroes die. The mourning nation honors their names forever and Death's Angel enfolds them with her wings." Below the tablet, when it is placed in the chapel of the navy yard, will be a plate on which will be engraved the names of Ensign Newman K. Perry and the sixty-four enlisted men in whose memory the tablet is given.

MR. BONAPARTE ON THE NAVY.

Mr. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, spoke on the needs of the American Navy at the thirtieth annual commemoration exercises of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Feb. 22. He said in part:

"We need our Navy to make and keep ourselves such a nation as Washington hoped and believed we should become, to assure what he called the 'rank due to these United States among nations,' not as a matter of vanity, but as needful to our safety and our credit, as at once the measure and the sanction of our national duty to mankind.

"To understand its true utility and full mission, however, we must constantly bear in mind that the Navy is essentially a branch of the country's military strength. It exists that it may fight if need be, and to be really useful it must be sufficiently strong and sufficiently prepared for its work to meet at any moment any enemy it might be, according to any reasonable probability, called upon to encounter.

"We need such a Navy because, again in the words of Washington, 'to secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.'

"The Navy needs a great deal of money, for modern warfare is already very expensive and grows more expensive daily. Our present smokeless powder requires some six months after it is made to be really fit for use. A war must be well nigh fought out now, therefore, with the stock of powder on hand when it is declared.

"We must have also workmen of tried skill and long experience to deal with such machinery, and if we lose them at our navy yards it is by no means certain that we can get them back at short notice. This fact renders a reduction of force at these yards a public calamity as well as a private hardship.

"The second great need of the Navy is, to my mind, a thorough and unsparring, but fair and intelligent, criticism. Every person in the Service and especially the Secretary, as its head, is a legitimate object of perfectly free comment for all the organs of public opinion.

"The Navy needs, perhaps more imperatively than aught else, an assurance that the public sympathizes with its work, that the public knows and feels its value to the nation. The men we seek, and of late have, in large measure, secured will not subject themselves to the restraints of naval discipline unless they feel that, as sailors, they can retain their self-respect and earn the esteem of their fellow Americans. To treat these men as outcasts when they come ashore is to cripple our ships more surely than if their guns were disabled or their engines put out of gear."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived Feb. 19, at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station Guantanamo, Cuba.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed Feb. 20 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor.
Send mail for boats and flotilla in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Charles W. Forman. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

WORDEN, Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee). Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived Feb. 17 at Naples, Italy.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Arrived Feb. 17 at Naples, Italy.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived Feb. 17 at Naples, Italy.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Naples, Italy.

Proposed itinerary of the Brooklyn, Galveston, Chattanooga and Tacoma of the 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on detached duty:

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.	Coal.
Naples, Italy		Feb. 24	Yes.
Piræus, Greece	Feb. 27	Mar. 3	Yes.
Beirut, Syria	Mar. 5	Mar. 10	No.
Alexandria, Egypt.....	Mar. 12		Yes.

Other ports after Alexandria to be visited in obedience to orders from the Department, or in accordance with itinerary submitted later; or at the discretion of Squadron Commander.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Feb. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived Feb. 19 at Santa Lucia, West Indies.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Arrived Feb. 14 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived Feb. 16 at the Island of Nassau.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens, Commander.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickens). Capt. George A. Bicknell. Sailed Feb. 19 from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La. Address there.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed Feb. 19 from Key West, Fla., for Natchez, Miss. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Sailed Feb. 19 from Key West, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Feb. 19 from Key West, Fla., for Mobile, Ala. Address there.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Key West, Fla.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. Sailed Feb. 19 from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La. Address there.

BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Feb. 19 from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La. Address there.

DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Feb. 13 at Key West, Fla.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At Charleston, S.C.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. Sailed Feb. 19 from Key West, Fla., for Mobile, Ala. Address there.

RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Charleston, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. Arrived Feb. 17 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Secombe, master. Arrived Feb. 18 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Feb. 16 from Newport News for Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. Arrived Feb. 19 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Arrived Feb. 19 at Guantanamo, Cuba.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. Arrived Feb. 19 at Guantanamo, Cuba.

NINA (tug). Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived Feb. 21 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At San Diego, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Diego, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At San Diego, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Diego, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Feb. 20 from San Diego for San Francisco.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. Sailed Feb. 21 from Hong Kong, China, for Yokohama, Japan. Under orders to proceed home to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to go out of commission.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Sailed Feb. 20 from Cavite for Hong Kong, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. Arrived Feb. 14 at Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the Naval Station, Subig Bay, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. Arrived Feb. 20 at Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Chinkiang, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. At Canton, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Midshipman Clarence A. Richards. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter). Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Ensign Julius C. Townsend. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. On cruise up Yangtze River.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns. Ensign Ralph A. Koch. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Canton, China.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At Hong Kong, China.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Reported Feb. 17 in lat. 29 deg. 50 min. north, long. 22 deg. 40 min. west. With the other vessels towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Reported Feb. 17 in lat. 29 deg. 50 min. north, long. 22 deg. 40 min. west. With other vessels towing drydock Dewey to Philippines. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived Feb. 20 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived Feb. 21 at Alexandria, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 4 guns. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Feb. 20 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGRE, Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

GLACIER, Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Reported Feb. 17 in lat. 29 deg. 50 min. north, long. 22 deg. 40 min. west. With other vessels towing drydock Dewey to Philippines. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. Chief Btsn. Christopher J. Cooper. Arrived Jan. 6 at Boston, Mass.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Arrived Feb. 17 at the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. Key West, Fla.

PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Feb. 20 at Las Palmas, Canaries, with despatches from commander of flotilla towing the drydock Dewey.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Placed in commission Feb. 19.

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Sailed Jan. 4 from Kingston, Jamaica, for Colon.
 VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
 WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
 WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
 YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.
 DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
 PRIBBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
 STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.
 ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 PENNSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.
 ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia. The itinerary for winter cruise follows: Leaves Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20; leaves Barbados, B.W.I., Feb. 21; leaves St. Kitts, B.W.I., March 8; leaves Frederickstad, St. Croix, B.W.I., March 14; leaves St. Thomas, B.W.I., March 24; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., April 14. Address care Postmaster, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.
 In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGLEY, BAILEY, THORNTON, SHUBRICK, WHIPPLE and the submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

FISH COMMISSION.
 ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.
 FISH HAWK. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.
 AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
 DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
 ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.
 GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York naval militia. Address New York city.
 HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.
 HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
 INCA. Lent to Massachusetts naval militia. Address Fall River.
 KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania naval militia. Address Philadelphia.
 MARION. Lent to California naval militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
 ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland naval militia. Address there.
 PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.
 PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey naval militia. Address Hoboken.
 PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington.
 STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan naval militia. Address Detroit.

TUGS.
 ACCOMAC (tug). Navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
 ACTIVE (tug). San Francisco, Cal.

ALICE (tug). Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 APACHE (tug). At navy yard, New York.
 CHICKASAW (tug). At the navy yard, New York.
 FORTUNE (tug). 1 gun. Mare Island, Cal.
 HERCULES (tug). Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 IOWA (tug). Boston, Mass. Address there.
 MOHAWK (tug). Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MODOC (tug). League Island, Pa.
 NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York.
 NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
 PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FAWUCCET (tug). At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 PENTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, New York.
 PONTIAC (tug). At navy yard, New York.
 POWHATAN (tug). At navy yard, New York.
 RAPIDO (tug). At naval station, Cavite, P.I.
 ROCKET (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
 SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C.
 SIOUX (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
 SOTOYOMO (tug). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 TRAFFIC (tug). At the navy yard, New York.
 UNADILLA (tug). At Mare Island, Cal.
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal.
 WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
 WAHNETA (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboat.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate, Feb. 19, 1906.
 Promotion in the Navy.

Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock to be a captain from Jan. 22, 1906, vice Manney, retired.
 Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 20, 1906.
 Capt. Henry W. Lyon to be a rear admiral from Feb. 19, 1906, vice Rear Admiral Edwin Longnecker, retired.
 Ensign Robert T. Menner to be a lieutenant (junior grade), July 1, 1906, to fill a vacancy.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert T. Menner to be a lieutenant from Feb. 3, 1906, vice Lieut. William W. Phelps, promoted.

Midshipman Frederick V. McNair, jr., to be an ensign from Feb. 3, 1906, to fill a vacancy.
 The following named midshipmen to be ensigns Feb. 2, 1906, to fill vacancies: David McD. LeBreton, Andrew C. Pickens, Fred G. Coburn, Waldo P. Druley, Carl A. Richter, Robert B. Hilliard, John E. Otterson, Nathaniel H. Wright, Prentiss P. Bassett, Frederick G. Tupper, Herbert S. Howard, Huband E. Kimmel, Robert A. Dawes, Edwin O. Fitch, jr., Paul E. Dampman, Roland R. Riggs, Arthur G. Caffee, Clyde S. McDowell, Donald B. Craig, Paul P. Blackburn, Charles C. Soule, jr., Luman E. Morgan, Edson C. Oak, Darrell P. Wickersham, Lawrence P. Treadwell, William H. Toaz, Arthur H. Rice, Frank D. McMillan, Halsey Powell, Forde A. Todd, Cleon W. Mauldin, Chester L. Hand, Edward F. Greene, Aubrey K. Shoup, Abram Claude, Nathan W. Post, Harry A. Stuart, William P. Halsey, jr., Stanton L. H. Hazard, Christopher R. P. Rodgers, Roscoe F. Dillen, Clarence A. Richards, Herbert H. Michael, Benjamin K. Johnson, Allen B. Reed, James W. Hayward, George M. Baum, Isaac C. Johnson, jr., David W. Bagley, Leigh M. Stewart, Edward B. Sherman, Richard P. McCullough, Joseph D. Little.

Appointment in the Marine Corps.
 William C. Powers, jr., of Illinois, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 5, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Feb. 19.
 Promotions in the Navy.
 Lieut. Clarence M. Stone to be a lieutenant commander from June 28, 1905.
 Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1905.

S.O. 7, FEB. 10, 1906, NAVY DEPT.
 In accordance with the regulations for the training of apprentice seamen, the Bailey medals for 1905 are awarded to the following named apprentice seamen, who were examined on the east and west coasts and attained the highest final averages out of a total number of eighty-three apprentice seamen who competed for the medal: Harry J. Hansen, naval training station, Newport, R.I. Leroy E. Kuhns, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

S.O. 8, FEB. 12, 1906, NAVY DEPT.
 Commanders-in-chief of fleets, commanding officers of squadrons and naval vessels, commandants of navy yards and naval stations, and all others concerned are hereby enjoined to exercise the most rigid economy in the expenditure of coal and other fuel purchased for ships of the Navy and in the expenditure of funds under the appropriation "Coal and transportation." This action is rendered necessary owing to the scarcity of funds under the Bureau of Equipment for the purchase and handling of coal and other fuel and the conditions existing in the coal trade whereby the available supply for the Government has become materially reduced.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 16.—Ensign J. J. Hyland detached Cleveland; to Indiana.
 Ensigns J. S. Abbott, C. E. Brillhart and T. H. Taylor commissioned ensigns in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1905.
 Midshipman W. A. Smead orders to the Asiatic Station revoked; to Rhode Island.
 Midshipmen A. W. Fitch, C. S. McWhorter, L. F. Welch and R. Willson to Pennsylvania, sailing from New York, N.Y., March 1, 1906.
 Midshipman W. E. Clarke, C. C. Hartigan, I. C. Shute and R. L. Ghoramley to the West Virginia, sailing from New York, N.Y., March 1, 1906.
 Midshipmen G. E. Lake, G. A. Alexander, A. L. Bristol, jr., and G. S. Bryan to the Illinois, sailing from New York, N.Y., March 1, 1906.
 Midshipmen A. S. Rees, T. Withers, jr., H. M. Jensen and S. A. Taftinder to the Alabama, sailing from New York, N.Y., March 1, 1906.
 Midshipman W. W. Lorschbough, D. P. Morrison, H. G. Fuller and O. Bartlett to the Colorado, sailing from New York, N.Y., March 1, 1906.
 Midshipmen E. B. Armstrong, H. L. Pence, W. E. Madden to the Maryland, sailing from New York, N.Y., March 1, 1906.
 Midshipman L. B. Bernheim orders to the Asiatic Station revoked; to Maryland, sailing from New York, N.Y., March 1, 1906.
 Asst. Civ. Engr. S. Gordon appointed an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1906.
 Paymr. H. E. Jewett detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., and resignation as a paymaster in the Navy accepted to take effect Feb. 16, 1906.
 Chief Btsn. J. McCarthy, M. Fritman and H. C. Jarrett commissioned chief boatswains in the Navy from Jan. 25, 1906.

FEB. 17.—Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter detached special

duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as member of the Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.
 Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton detached duty as member of the Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home.
 Midshipmen W. H. Booth, H. K. Aiken and J. B. Goldman to the Texas, Feb. 28, 1906.
 Midshipmen S. W. Wallace, W. A. Glassford, jr., G. K. Davis, V. N. Metcalf, C. S. Graves, C. A. Woodruff and F. M. Perkins to the Chicago, sailing from San Diego, Cal., via Saturn, March 5, 1906.
 Midshipmen A. C. Meyers, E. S. Moses, A. Sharp, jr., L. M. Atkins, P. H. Field and W. H. Stevenson to the Minneapolis March 1, 1906.
 Midshipmen E. D. Washburn, jr., F. J. Fletcher, J. T. G. Stapler, H. B. Kelly and N. M. Smith to the Rhode Island, March 1, 1906.

FEB. 18.—SUNDAY.

FEB. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Clark to Rhode Island as executive officer.
 Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon detached Paducah; to Rhode Island as navigating officer.
 Lieut. J. Y. R. Blakely to Paducah as executive and navigating officer.
 Lieut. P. Babin to Rhode Island.
 Ensign A. Andrews detached Dolphin; to the Asiatic Station, sailing from Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1906, joining Chattanooga at Alexandria, Egypt.
 Midshipmen H. R. Greenlee and B. H. Steele to the Rhode Island.
 Midshipmen R. F. Smith, R. M. Brainard and I. C. Kidd to Columbia, March 1, 1906.
 Gun. T. S. Aveson to the works of William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance at said works.

FEB. 20.—Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton transferred to the retired list from Feb. 25, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1444, Revised Statutes.
 Ensign B. C. Allen to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the crew for Virginia, with a view to be ordered to Virginia when placed in commission.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. W. Tyree detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Navy recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.
 Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., March 5, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at that yard.

FEB. 21.—Midshipman S. A. Taftinder orders to the Alabama revoked and will proceed to the Asiatic Station, sailing from Seattle, Wash., March 10, 1906.
 Asst. Paymr. C. N. Wrenshall detached from Franklin at Norfolk, and resignation as an assistant paymaster in the Navy accepted, to take effect Feb. 21, 1906.

Asst. Civ. Engr. S. Gordon to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Act. War. Machs. C. S. Wolf and O. Beldt detached Hancock, at navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Rhode Island.
 Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, Manila Feb. 23.
 Ensign M. S. Corning detached Cincinnati; to home.
 Gun. D. M. Carruthers detached Wisconsin; to home.
 Midshipman E. G. Oberlin detached Raleigh; to the Cincinnati.

FEB. 22.—HOLIDAY.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 15.—Capt. Carl Gamborg Andersen granted leave for fourteen days from date of acceptance.
 Feb. 17.—Capt. Louis McC. Little ordered to report to commanding officer, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., assume command of the marine guard of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, and proceed to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty on board that vessel.
 FEB. 19.—Capt. William B. Lemly, asst. Q.M., granted leave for the 23d and 24th instant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 16.—Gun. J. G. Darnou detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Fessenden.
 FEB. 17.—2d Asst. Engr. H. M. Hepburn directed to rejoin the Windom.
 FEB. 19.—Capt. D. P. Foley, Constr. J. W. Lee, and 1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, constituted an inspection board to examine the hull and fittings of the Bancroft and report thereon.
 Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton, Chief Engr. Herman Kotschmar, jr., and 1st Asst. Engr. C. S. Root, constituted a board for the examination of 2d Asst. Engr. W. J. Gilbert, for promotion, to convene at the department, Feb. 27.
 Second Asst. Engr. W. J. Gilbert ordered to report to president of examining board for examination for promotion.
 FEB. 20.—Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Fessenden.
 Chief Engr. W. Pedrick detached from the Fessenden upon relief, and placed on waiting orders.
 Chief Engr. H. K. Spencer detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Fessenden.
 Second Lieut. P. W. Lauriat detached from special duty at Laconner, Wash., to take effect Feb. 26, and ordered to the Perry for temporary duty.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.
 APACHE—Capt. H. D. Smith. Galveston, Tex.
 ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.
 BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md. Fitting out.
 BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.
 BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.
 CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.
 CHASE (practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.
 COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.
 DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.
 DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.
 FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.
 FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.
 GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.
 GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.
 GRESHAM—Capt. J. F. Wild. Boston, Mass.
 GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.
 HAMILTON—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Mobile, Ala.
 HARLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.
 HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.
 McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.
 MACKINAC—In winter quarters at Milwaukee, Wis.
 MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.
 MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.
 MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.
 MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.
 ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.
 PERRY—Capt. Francis Tuttle. Astoria, Oregon.
 RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.
 SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.
 THETIS—At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.
 WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.
 WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.
 WINNIMMETT—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.
 WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Gulfport, Miss.
 WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.
 WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 34, Mr. Gallinger.—To provide for the publication of the names of the heads of families returned at the first census of the United States.

S. 445, Mr. Dryden.—For the recognition of the men who served as locomotive engineers during the late war of the rebellion.

S. 446, Mr. Penrose.—For the relief of certain officers on the retired list of the Army. That all officers below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit during the Civil War prior to April 3, 1865, either as officers or as enlisted men in the regular or volunteer forces, including those who may not have been actually mustered into the Service of the U.S., but who were subsequently commissioned, promoted, and retired under the provisions of the Act of Sept. 27, 1890, or of Oct. 1, 1899, by reason of disability incurred in the line of duty, and whose names are borne on the official register of the Army, though not hitherto considered as strictly legally entitled to promotion under the provisions of the Act of April 23, 1904, as well as those who may have been also retired after thirty years' service or on a less grade than that to which they were actually entitled at date of retirement, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by them at the time of retirement: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade since the date of his final retirement, or who has been restored to the Army and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

S. 447, Mr. Perkins.—To establish on the military reservation at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., a general depot for the supply departments of the U.S. Army, and to construct thereon the necessary storehouses, quarters, and wharves.

S. 458, Mr. Millard.—To provide for macadamizing Fort Crook military boulevard, from Fort Crook, Neb., to the south city limits of South Omaha, Neb.

S. 459, Mr. Piles.—Providing for the establishment of a life-saving station in the vicinity of Point Granville, on the coast of Washington.

S. 459, Mr. Hale.—Authorizes the President to appoint Francis J. Cleary, now a midshipman in the U.S. Navy, as ensign on the active list, to take rank with the members of his class according to proficiency as shown by order of merit at the date of final graduation; to be an additional number and, if found qualified to perform the shore duties of the several grades, be promoted to but not above the grade of lieutenant.

S. 464, Mr. Frazier.—To appoint James F. Curley, Henry T. Herring and Carroll H. Gardner on the retired list of the Army with the rank of second lieutenant.

H.R. 14975, Mr. Brick.—Amending Chapter 863, Volume 31, Statutes at Large, to read as follows: "That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the application of the Governor of any State having seacoast line or bordering on one or more of the Great Lakes, to direct the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to one well-established military school in that State, desiring to afford its cadets instruction in elementary seamanship, one fully equipped man-of-war's cutter for every twenty-five cadets in actual attendance, and such other equipment as may be spared and be deemed adequate for instruction in elementary seamanship: Provided, That the said school shall have adequate facilities for cutter drill, and shall have in actual attendance at least 140 cadets in uniform receiving military instruction and quartered in barracks under military regulation, and shall have the capacity to quarter and educate at the same time 150 cadets: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same when required."

H.R. 14997, Mr. Capron.—For the relief of Capt. E. St. John Greble et al.

H.R. 15060, Mr. Brownlow.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Evan Shelby.

H.R. 15067, Mr. Henry.—For the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Marlin, Tex.

H.R. 15124, Mr. Dovener.—To regulate the appointment, number, rank, and pay of chaplains in the Navy. That no one shall be appointed a chaplain in the Navy who has not completed a four years' course in some reputable college or university besides a two years' course in some theological seminary, or who does not provide credentials proving that he has completed an equivalent amount of study, and whose work in the ranks of the regular clergy of his denomination has not covered a term of at least three years. Sec. 2. That the number of chaplains in the Navy shall not exceed thirty, four of whom shall have the rank of captain, six the rank of commander, six the rank of lieutenant commander, seven the rank of lieutenant (junior grade): Provided, That the pay and allowances of chaplains in the Navy on the active list shall be the same, rank for rank, as is or may be provided by law for the officers of the line and of the Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, and that the same conditions affecting the pay and allowances of those officers as set forth in the Navy personnel bill of March 3, 1899, shall apply to chaplains.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 15, 1906.

Although the navy yard was so gay during the past week, the present one has been in decided contrast, and the past few days have seen only a few affairs, and these of the small, informal order. On Thursday evening, Feb. 8, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans gave a dinner to some seven or eight guests. The table decorations were almost entirely in pink—carnations and delicate green ferns. Covers were laid for Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, U.S. M.C.; Mrs. R. M. Catts, Lieuts. John H. White and Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Frank H. Holmes, wife of Captain Holmes, U.S. N., retired, with their son, Bradford, left last week for Mexico, where they have gone for a three months' stay in the hope that it will prove beneficial to the health of the latter, who has only recently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, which for many weeks caused his parents and friends much anxiety. The Holmes' have been making their home in San Francisco for the past year or two.

Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., of Philadelphia, who has been staying at the Hotel Potter, in Santa Barbara, for several months, gave a dinner there recently in honor of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, of the Chicago, and Mrs. Goodrich, a farewell to these well known naval people, as the ships of the Pacific Squadron were about to leave that port. Covers were laid for sixteen, General Biddle's guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich, Major and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Bishorn, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Diston, Comdr. Charles J. Badger, of the Chicago; Captain Hopkins, Lieut. L. R. Sargeant and Charles Frederick Eaton, Lieutenant Winslip, U.S.N., was the hostess at an elaborate bridge party at her home in San Francisco. This was the second bridge party given by Mrs. Winslip this month, and some sixty guests were bidden, a like number having been entertained the week previous. Friday evening was also the date for a remarkably pretty bridge party given at this yard by Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Miss Frances Bright, of England, and

Miss Helen Dean, of St. Paul, the two charming visitors who have been entertained so much during their stay here, being the motive for the affair. Very pretty the house looked, with the great bowls of marguerites placed here and there around the rooms. Four tables of bridge players were asked, including Paymr. and Mrs. Potter, Surg. and Mrs. Dunbar, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Jolly, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, Lieut. J. N. White, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Naval Constr. S. M. Henry, and Lieut. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, who has been spending a week in San Francisco on his way home from the Philippines, left on Sunday, Feb. 11, for Washington. Rear Admiral and Mrs. B. H. McCalla entertained at a luncheon here on Sunday, at which there were present a number of guests from San Francisco. On Sunday evening Gen. and Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge gave a dinner at their home in San Francisco, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooks, who are soon to sail for the Orient.

Among the many well known service people who sailed for the Philippines on the delayed transport Meade last Saturday, were Lieut. and Mrs. Willis G. Peace, whose marriage a few weeks ago was a decided event in San Francisco's smart set. On the day before sailing Mrs. Peace and her mother, Mrs. Robert Jaffray Duston, were hostesses at a tea given at the latter's home, where Lieut. and Mrs. Peace have been staying since the return from their honeymoon. A large number of guests called to wish the young bride goodbye and bon voyage.

Lieut. James A. Higgins left last week for the East, after having been stationed for over two years in San Francisco, where he was serving as General Sumner's aide. He will spend a lengthy leave in the East before rejoining his regiment in Nebraska. Monday marked the departure from Mare Island of Miss Helen Dean, who became such a general favorite here during her several weeks' stay as the guest of Mrs. David Potter. Miss Dean went from here to the southern part of the State, where she will visit Pasadena, Redlands and other points of interest for a few months before returning to her home in St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Harts, with their two children left last week for Honolulu, where the former has been ordered for duty.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Med. Dept., U.S.A., is at present visiting Capt. and Mrs. Meriwether Walker at their home at Fort Mason. He will leave shortly for Los Angeles, where his marriage to Miss Hortense Childs, of that city, is to take place on Feb. 21. He will be accompanied by Captain Walker, who is to act as best man, Major William Stephenson and several other brother officers, who will serve as ushers. Major Stephenson is to leave for Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in the near future for temporary duty.

Mrs. A. U. Loeb and her daughter are visiting her mother, Mrs. James K. Salts, at the Hotel Granada, San Francisco. They will remain as the guests of Mrs. Salts until the middle of April, when they will sail for the Philippines, where they are to join Lieutenant Loeb, of the 9th Infantry. Major and Mrs. George Downey, who are at present staying in San Francisco, are also to sail for the Philippines the middle of April. Mrs. Lee B. Purcell is staying at the Lazelle House in Vallejo while Lieutenant Purcell, U.S.M.C., is under treatment at the hospital. Capt. William H. Clifford, U.S.M.C., arrived here a few days ago from the East, where he has until recently been attached to the receiving ship Lancaster at the Philadelphia yard. He sailed to-day for the Philippines in command of a draft of 150 marines from the Mare Island Barracks. Capt. Henry W. Lyon is expected to arrive here from Honolulu in the near future for examination for promotion.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 22, 1906.

The present second class, which, after graduation last week, became the senior class, has started a new movement in the Academy unwritten code. A meeting was held and a committee appointed to draft a resolution setting forth their views upon the matter, and stating the intention of each of the members to no further molest the "plebes," as the fourth class men are called. The committee which framed the resolution was composed as follows: Churchill Humphrey, who is president of the class; Earl W. Pritchard, Stephen B. McKinney, and Will R. Manier, Jr. The resolution, which follows, will be presented to Admiral Sands, with the request that it be laid before the sub-committee of Congress: "In deference to the wish of Congress and the will of the people of the United States, and with the belief that our action will minister to good discipline, law and order, but without apology for a system that has been supported in good faith, and in the main with only good intentions, we, the class of 1907, do

"Resolve to abolish at the U.S. Naval Academy, absolutely without reservation, hazing, class fighting, running, fagging and all similar practices. Of this fact and resolution we make public declaration, that Congress and the country may realize both our wish and our ability to make good our word, and may have the assurance that hazing, class fighting, running and fagging will cease of our own free will, without the pressure of Academy discipline or Congressional legislation.

While it will not be necessary, the third class may get together and take some stand. Sunday the petty officers were summoned before the commandant of midshipmen and complimented upon their manly action.

The hazing difficulties have had a serious result upon studies, as shown by the many failures at the semi-annual examinations recently concluded. The graduation exercises, too, in some particulars, lacked the usual amount of enthusiasm, because four of the first class men had been expelled. It is understood that between 100 and 200 midshipmen of the second, third and fourth classes at the Naval Academy have been found deficient in one or more studies. The academic board of the Academy was in session for over two hours passing upon the papers, but publication of the list of the deficient awaits the action of the Navy Department. Neither has it been officially stated how many failed, but the midshipmen assert that the number of deficiencies is greater than ever before. Those of the higher classes may be given a chance to continue in the Academy by joining the next lower class. In the case of fourth class men, resignations will result. A number of the students who may be slightly behind will probably be allowed a re-examination.

The list of graduates of the Naval Academy was greatly changed from the time the standing was first announced to the time of graduation. Amongst those whose deficiencies placed him below the graduating mark was Midshipman Claude A. Bonvillian, of Houma, Ill. His slight deficiency was waived by the academic board, and he was given his diploma, as No. 107 in the class of 113. He was generally published amongst those midshipmen who would be re-examined after a short cruise at sea.

Wester A. Capron, of Fort Myer, Va., who has resigned as a member of the fourth class, will be reappointed and, upon the successful completion of the physical examination, he will re-enter the Academy. Candidates for the Naval Academy, or those who have once been midshipmen but failed, are granted the privilege of taking only the physical examination when they are reappointed, provided they have successfully passed the mental tests on a previous occasion. It is understood that a meeting of the board will be held in the next few days and the list of the deficient midshipmen will then be given out.

A question has arisen as to whether or not the three midshipmen of the first class—Garcelon, Roberts and

Hayes—who are under arrest on charges of hazing, are not entitled to their diplomas in any event, even if they should be tried by court-martial and expelled, as they passed all examinations preparatory to graduation.

It has become known that the members of the Congressional committee now here do not understand exactly how it is possible for certain practices, about which witnesses in the court-martial trials testified, could occur. One of these is the practice of fagging; it has been testified to in several cases that certain first class midshipmen had made it a practice to lie in bed and have fourth class men bring them their breakfast. It also appeared in evidence that fourth class men were all compelled to sit on the edge of their chairs during meals and sometimes to get under the table. It was not apparent to the committee how this could happen with the officer in charge present, as was the case. The explanation to the last is plain. Only one officer is in the dining room at meals and 800 midshipmen. This fact gives the life of hazing.

A beautiful german was given last week in the sail loft at the Naval Academy by the officers. Mrs. Keating, wife of Lieutenant Keating, received with Lieut. H. L. Wyman. The german was led by Lieut. Arthur B. Keating. Among the figures were a cross figure, wheel figure and driving figure. The Naval Academy musicians furnished the music.

Mr. Joseph Stein announces the engagement of his daughter, Anita, to Midshipman Arthur C. Meyers, of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Meyers graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1906 on Monday, Feb. 12.

Dr. William H. Murphy, who has been connected with athletics at the Naval Academy for several seasons as coach of the baseball nine and trainer of the football squad, died at Southville, Mass., last week. The baseball management is negotiating with Pitcher Byers, of Baltimore Baseball Club, to coach the nine this season. Earle Buckingham, a member of the third class, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

The apparatus of the Sub-Target Company, of Boston, illustrated in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 3, page 645, has been installed in the armory at the Naval Academy for the purpose of being used for the instruction of the midshipmen in small arm practice, a branch which is under the department of ordnance and gunnery, and in which Lieutenant Harris Laning is instructor.

The fencing team of the University lost to the midshipmen here Saturday afternoon by six bouts to three, in a tournament that opened the local inter-collegiate season. The bouts were all well contested, but the touches were not announced. All the Pennsylvania fencers—L. M. Fleischer, captain; F. H. Scott, Jr., and R. G. Parks—won a bout, each defeating Midshipman Roy L. Stover. Capt. G. C. Dichman and R. S. Crenshaw, of the Navy team, won all three of their bouts. The visitors, however, fenced cleverly, particularly Captain Fleischer and Parks. Only two of the three fencers who composed last season's Navy team, and which won the Inter-Collegiate Tournament, are now in the Academy, but Saturday's showing is encouraging, particularly as Stover, who is generally one of the strongest fencers in the Academy, apparently had an off day.

The bouts were as follows: 1, Dichman, Navy, won from Fleischer, Pennsylvania; 2, Scott, Pennsylvania, won from Stover, Navy; 3, Crenshaw, Navy, won from Parks, Pennsylvania; 4, Fleischer, Pennsylvania, won from Stover, Navy; 5, Crenshaw, Navy, won from Scott, Pennsylvania; 6, Dichman, Navy, won from Parks, Pennsylvania; 7, Crenshaw, Navy, won from Fleischer, Pennsylvania; 8, Dichman, Navy, won from Scott, Pennsylvania; 9, Parks, Pennsylvania, won from Stover, Navy.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15, 1906.

The reception given at Fort Baker last Saturday night in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson was a very successful affair. The large hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and a string orchestra from San Francisco provided the music for the evening. The Government tug, the McDowell, called at all the various posts in the harbor for the guests who were going, and despite the threatening weather, the gathering was a goodly one. After greeting the guests of honor dancing was indulged in until about eleven o'clock, when a delicious supper was served, the McDowell conveying the visiting guests to their various homes about midnight.

The Meade sailed last Saturday at noon, taking with her the 2d Infantry and the 8th and 13th Field Batteries. Mrs. Willis Grandy Peace, who sailed with her husband on the transport, was hostess with her mother, Mrs. R. Jaffray Dustan, at a pleasant little farewell tea on Friday afternoon.

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin has a month's sick leave, and he and his wife have gone to Paso Robles and the South for that time. During his absence Lieut. John A. Murtagh, assistant surgeon, will take charge of the medical supply depot. Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty are occupying the Brechemins' pleasant apartment at the Westgate while they are absent.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Marsh Shinkle are being congratulated upon the birth of a little daughter, who made her appearance on Sunday night. Mrs. Shinkle is at present visiting her father, Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., in San Francisco.

Lieut. A. G. Fisher, 14th Cav., is away from the post on a few days' leave. Miss McMurray is at present visiting Capt. and Mrs. Meriwether L. Walker at Fort Mason. Major and Mrs. Samuel W. Dunning have given up their home on Fillmore street and have taken an apartment at the Empire.

The school order for Fort Monroe will take away from the Presidio two very popular officers, Lieut. Leigh Sypher and Lieut. J. S. Davis. It is very much regretted that Major and Mrs. George F. Downey will leave San Francisco within a month or two for the Philippines.

The California Commandery of the Military Order L.L. gave a banquet at the Occidental hotel on Tuesday evening in honor of Major Gen. J. R. Brooks, commander-in-chief of the organization, who, with his wife, has been in town for a few days en route to the Orient. Over a hundred members assembled for the occasion, and the room in which the banquet was given was decorated in the national colors, which also predominated in the table decorations, while in the center of the room fluttered the American flag, kept in motion by the breezes from an electric fan. At one side of the room was the speakers' table, presided over by Col. William R. Smedberg, commander of the California Commandery. At his right sat General Brooke, and gathered about him were many well known retired generals, Generals Shipman, Roberts, Farley, Coolidge, Woodruff, Price, Dougherty, Moale, Wood, Cox, Hennisee and Pratt, and Admirals Farenholt and Trilley.

The fifth hop of the season was given on Tuesday night at the Presidio and the attendance was very large, as usual. The guests were received by Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Briggs, and Mrs. Greenough.

Major William Stephenson left the post on Wednesday morning, accompanying two companies of the 4th Infantry. After a few weeks' leave in the East he will return to his duties at the Presidio. Major Frederick P. Reynolds reached San Francisco from Alaska last week and was the guest of Dr. Truby at the Presidio until his departure for Los Angeles on Tuesday, where his marriage to Miss Childs takes place. On Monday night he gave a farewell bachelor dinner at the Bohemian Club, to which many of his brother officers were invited.

Mrs. Krauthoff, wife of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, entertained at a very elaborate luncheon at the Hotel Colonial to-day. Covers were laid for twenty guests, the table being beautifully decorated in fruit blossoms

and the place cards being very artistic Japanese prints. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Krauthoff's hospitality were: Mmes. Maurice Casey, Edgar Peixotto, Thomas B. Daragh, Frederick Perry, Robert McMillan, Gus Costigan, Richie L. Dunn, Malcolm Henry, Haldimand P. Young, J. Parker Currier, A. B. Hammond, Charles S. Fee, Clinton Jones, J. M. Costigan, Henry Foster Dutton, A. H. Voorhies, Harry N. Gray, and Emory Winslip, and Miss Patricia Cosgrave.

Capt. George P. White is away from the post on a few days' leave. Capt. W. H. Harts, C.E., and Mrs. Harts and their two children, left San Francisco for Honolulu this week. Mrs. Loeb, wife of Lieut. A. U. Loeb, 9th Inf., and her daughter, are visiting Mrs. James K. Satts, Mrs. Loeb's mother, at the Hotel Granada, until they sail for the Philippines on April 16.

Col. William S. Patten, who has been chief quartermaster of the Department of California, sailed on the Sherman to-day for the Philippines, where he relieves Col. John L. Clem. Capt. George W. Van Deusen was also one of the passengers on the transport. He has been at the Presidio for the past two months to take his examinations for promotion and is now returning to his duty in the Philippines. Dr. John Marshall, dental surgeon at the General Hospital, accompanied by his wife, had passage on the Sherman also to-day, going, however, only as far as Honolulu, where the doctor will be busy for the next month working for the men of the 10th Infantry, and will then return to the General Hospital.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 19, 1906.

Mrs. Henry B. Freeman and Mrs. C. H. Cochran were hostesses at a very artistic and pleasing luncheon Friday at their home on Chestnut street. The guests of honor were Mrs. Joseph Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno, of New York, who is the guest this winter of her daughter, Mrs. Pendleton. Twenty-four ladies were seated at two large tables, one in the dining room and one in the "den," across the hall. The decorations were yellow jonquils and pink Lawson carnations. Those from the garrison who attended were Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Bell, of Shelbyville, Ky., mother of General Bell; Mrs. Garlington, of New York, sister of Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. George Young, Mrs. Peter Murray, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. Lane Howell, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Vorce, of Cincinnati, and Miss Kate Judge, of Salt Lake. Mrs. Crancer and Mrs. Barrett gave the second of a series of delightful euchre parties at their beautiful home on South Broadway, Friday. About seventy guests were present; those invited from the post were Mesdames J. Franklin Bell, Eben Swift, James E. Normoyle, and Young.

The guests of Captain King and Captain Williams for a dinner party, Friday evening, previous to the German, were Capt. and Mrs. Traub and guest, Miss Walnwright, of Chicago; Miss Lucia Hunting and Lieut. Roger Fitch, Miss Jamison, who has been the guest for some time of Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster, left Friday evening for Baltimore, Md. Miss Elvira Millsbaugh, of Topeka, came over Friday for the German, and will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift.

Lieuts. Douglass Potts and E. G. Peyton gave a swimming party at the gymnasium Wednesday evening, in compliment to Mrs. Vorce, of Cincinnati. It was followed by a chafing dish supper at the quarters of Lieutenant Potts. Lieut. and Mrs. Baker gave a dinner party Saturday evening, Mrs. Vorce being the guest of honor.

Arrangements are almost completed for the 18th Infantry banquet at the new café of the National hotel on the night of Feb. 21. One of the principal speakers will be Gen. H. B. Freeman, retired, of Leavenworth, who bears the distinction of being the first man to join the 18th Infantry when it was organized many years ago. Another prominent speaker will be Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, who was colonel of the regiment for some time. A banquet, which probably will be the most notable in the history of Leavenworth, will be given at the Planters' house in the near future, in honor of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who becomes Chief of Staff about April 1.

The Sunday night service was an unusually attractive one. Chaplain Axtion's talk on "What a Soldier Treasures in His Heart" was very interesting. Mrs. Vorce sang several solos, Mr. John Hartman sang the offertory solo, and the chapel quartette sang the "Jubilate Deo."

Capt. and Mrs. Woodruff entertained a number of guests with a bridge party Saturday night. About \$150 was realized at the social given by the ladies interested in the benefit for the Catholic Church in the gymnasium Monday night. Refreshments were served and dancing was a popular feature to the enlisted men of the command. A large number of officers with their wives were in attendance.

Lieutenant Kutz made the highest score in a bowling contest among the officers Tuesday evening. He scored 246, 232 and 202 in three trials. Lieut. George E. Kumpke arrived from California Monday. Dr. Horace Bloomburg, came from the Philippines Sunday. Lieutenant Wood, 14th Inf., arrived Monday and is on duty at the military prison as officer of the guard. Colonel Godfrey spent Sunday here and left Tuesday for his station at Fort Riley. Colonel Godfrey is commander of the Kansas Loyal Legion, and presided at the meeting of the commandery held in the city Saturday night. The April meeting will be held at Fort Riley.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray entertained with bridge Tuesday evening. Miss Caroline Barnes, of the city, was among the expected guests at Annapolis, Md., Monday, for the graduating exercises. Her nephew, Thomas Withers, of Denver, Colo., belongs to the class of 1906.

The Young Men's Christian Association basketball team defeated the Co. C, 18th Inf., team in the post gymnasium Tuesday evening, by a score of 39 to 5.

Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Surg. Charles Lowndes, U.S. Navy, and little son, Charles, arrived from Annapolis, Md., to visit Mrs. Lowndes's father, ex-Senator Lucien Baker. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave an informal musicale last week. Mrs. Vorce, of Cincinnati, O., and Mr. Franklin Hunt, of Kansas City, were among the musicians, who were highly appreciated. Col. H. H. Greene, who has been the guest of Col. C. B. Hall, left for Des Moines Friday. Miss Adele Bartlett and Lieutenant Merry were among a large number who attended the "Ben Hur" matinee Wednesday. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, and sister, Miss Judge, of Salt Lake, will leave the latter part of the month for a trip through the East. Mrs. Bell, mother of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, left Monday for her home in Shelbyville, Ky.

Mrs. T. A. Baldwin gave a supper Saturday evening for a number of the visiting young ladies at the garrison. The guests were Mrs. Frank Lawton, Miss Judge, of Salt Lake City; Miss Holmes, of Kansas City; Miss Wainwright, of Chicago; Miss Mary Howell, Miss Thompson, of San Francisco; Lieutenant Coe, Captain King, Lieutenants Nally, Fitch, Peyton, Morrow, and Heintzleman, and James McGonigle.

Mrs. Joseph Carey, of Wyoming, who is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, will be the guest during this week of Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Robert Carey, of Careyhurst, Wyo., will come this week to visit her parents, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray entertained five tables at bridge Tuesday evening. Miss Howell, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell for several months will leave shortly for Keokuk, Iowa, and Cedarhurst. L. I. Lieut. William Haskell has gone to Kansas City for a short visit. Lieut. R. W. McCleary has arrived to

be the guest of friends. He was a candidate here last year, and has had his commission only a few weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Baker gave a dinner party Saturday evening in compliment to Mrs. Vorce. Mrs. Frank Lawton will go over to Fort Riley this week to join Captain Lawton, who will be there on special duty for the next two months. Lieutenants Davis and Patterson went up to Atchison Friday evening to attend a dancing party at that place. Chaplain Axtion conducted the patriotic services at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday morning in the city. Lieutenant Estey, of Jefferson Barracks, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Bot- tom for the German Friday evening.

Miss Millsbaugh, of Topeka, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, was the guest of honor at an informal evening given Tuesday by Miss Ann Ryan, of Leavenworth. The guests included Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Fay O. Donnell, Lieutenants Sharp, Carter, Morrow and Merry. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell expects to leave about March 1 to visit relatives in Rock Island. Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham entertained a few friends at dinner Wednesday evening.

Mrs. T. A. Baldwin attended a very charming bridge party given in Kansas City Friday by Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Withers, and won one of the handsome prizes. Mrs. Joseph Carey was the special guest at a tea given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Williams Baker. The rooms were handsomely decorated with Southern smilax and pink roses. Mrs. Robert Carey received with Mrs. Baker. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Gordon and little daughter are at home after a month's visit with friends in New Orleans, La. The Misses Hall gave a very pretty luncheon Thursday evening; among those present were Mrs. Taylor, Miss Thompson, Miss Ecker, the Misses Paulding and Miss Howell. Quite a number of the officers, including Gen. J. Franklin Bell and staff, will go to Kansas City Thursday to hear Archbishop Ireland lecture.

Gen. J. W. Hughes adjutant general of Kansas, has received the battle flag of Co. K, 12th Kansas Inf., from Horace A. B. Cook, of Long Beach, Cal. On the staff is a tarnished silver plate, which bears the following inscription: "Presented to Kansas Volunteers, U.S.A., by the citizens of Kansas City, Mo., as a mark of their appreciation of the soldierly conduct and gentlemanly bearing of the members while quartered in our city, July, 1863."

The banquet which was held in the Young Men's Christian Association hall in the city Thursday night to celebrate the twenty-fourth anniversary of the local association, was a great success. Chaplain John Axtion, 18th Inf., was toastmaster, and he certainly filled his position well.

The receiving party for the German last Friday night consisted of Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. George Young, Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. William Paulding, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. James E. Normoyle, and Miss Marian Hall. Six figures were danced, and at the tables, presided over by Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Swift, a very elaborate supper was served. Many guests from the city and Kansas City were present.

Mrs. Baldwin entertained the 500 Club Thursday evening.

One of the most beautiful and enjoyable card parties given in the city this winter was the "military euchre" given Thursday evening by Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman for their guest, Mrs. Joseph Carey. The house was elaborately decorated and a course supper was served. Gen. and Mrs. Freeman's hospitality was extended to about sixty guests, with many from the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Traub entertained sixty guests on Feb. 14 with a Valentine party, in honor of Mrs. Traub's birthday. An impromptu post-office for valentines caused considerable merriment. When the invitations were delivered the ladies were requested to wear their prettiest slippers; the reason was made known when the ladies were invited into the "den" upstairs, and their slippers were sent to the men, who were each requested to choose the one most to his fancy. Mary Paulding gave quite a charming little party Thursday afternoon, in honor of her birthday. Major James Erwin was the guest early in the week of Mr. C. R. Berry, of St. Joseph, Mo.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 19, 1906.

Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, was taken to the hospital the last of the week after a day or two's illness, in order that he might be operated upon for appendicitis. Last accounts indicate that he is doing finely. During his illness Captain McNair is acting as summary court and survey officer of the Artillery command.

The officers of the garrison gave a masque ball in the post assembly hall on Friday evening, and hardly, if ever, has that place been the scene of a more brilliant function. As is usual on such an occasion, the hall was tastefully decorated, flags, colors, bunting and greenery being used for the purpose by skillful hands. As the dancers, gowned in many beautiful costumes, particularly of the Colonial period, moved to the bewitching strains of the dance music, under the subdued glow of the electric lights, the scene presented was one that it would be difficult to duplicate. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Taylor. During the intermission a buffet supper of most excellent quality was served. Probably the entrances of Lieut. P. D. Glassford and Mr. Taylor were the most effective ones of the evening. Both were attired in up-to-date bathing costumes of the feminine variety, and carried sunshades in true Atlantic City fashion. The following were costumed for the occasion: Mrs. McNair, Dutch country girl; Mrs. Love, lamp shade; Mrs. Ogle, Colonial dame; Mrs. Hennessy, colored mammy; Mrs. Armstrong, Filipino girl; Mrs. Short, Queen of Hearts; Mrs. Morgan, Japanese girl; Mrs. Keilh, country school girl; Mrs. Hines, Virginia Carvel; Mrs. Meyer, night; Miss Godfrey, baby; Miss Sellman and Lieutenant McKinlay, two little girls in blue; Miss Carleton, night; Miss Hoyle, Dorothy Manor; Miss Bess Morgan, gypsy; Miss Mary Morgan, Japanese girl; Miss Hicks, Dollie Varden; Miss Banister, Janice Meredith; Miss Louie Morgan, little girl; Miss Marguerite Morgan, Dutch school girl; Miss Elsie Taylor, colored girl; Miss Dimick, school girl; Lieutenant Danford, George Washington; Lieutenant Gardner, child; Lieutenant Holderness, clown; Lieutenant Hensley, clown; Lieutenant Hennessy, Buster Brown; Lieutenants Dickey, Roemer, Dallam, Mr. Dan Gardner and Midshipman W. A. Glassford, jr., wore dominoes; Lieutenant Dillman, Mexican vaquero; J. B. Gardner, Uncle Sam; Lieutenant Wjlen, Mexican torador; Lieutenant Winfree, clown; Lieutenant Amos, Indian; Lieutenant Pearson, Happy Hooligan; Lieutenant Buchanan, Charles I.; Lieutenants Pillow and Meyer, Fillipinos; Lieutenant Love, Mephistopheles; Lieutenant Keilh, Hiram Green; Lieutenant Glassford and Mr. Edward Taylor, Atlantic City belles; Lieutenant Scott, Nemo; Captain Murray, Dutchman; Captain Short, clown; Captain Parson, cavalry bugler; Captain McNair, Mexican pica-dor; Doctor Roberts, Romeo; Dr. Wing, Louis XIV.

Capt. Ernest Hinds, Art. Corps, after having been ill in his quarters for the past three weeks, has been ordered to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment in the General Hospital, and will leave this week. Upon his arrival there this post will have three officers who are inmates of the hospital, Major Hoyle, Art. Corps, and Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., making the other two.

Miss Banister, daughter of Major Banister, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Banister, were the hostesses at a delightful dinner at their quarters on Valentine's evening. The decorative scheme, which was very clever, was carried out entirely in red. From the chandelier were suspended red ribbons to each guest's plate, and to each ribbon was

attached a heart of red. A large heart of red carnations was surrounded with candles in heart shape, each one resting on an individual red heart. The place cards were valentines between hearts tied with red ribbon. Those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Major and Mrs. Banister and Lieutenants Mead, Baird, Cushman, Amos and Gardiner.

The 20th Field Battery has installed its battery laundry in the basement of its quarters, and is now doing the laundry work for the entire battery. The price charged each individual for one month's laundry is \$1, which means a saving of at least fifty cents per head. The profit will be devoted to the battery mess, and in addition there will be no trouble in the losing of articles of clothing which caused no end of bickering between civilian laundrymen and the soldiers.

Sergt. Henry Robbins, 2d Field Battery, after thirty years' service in that organization, was placed upon the retired list upon the first of last week, and immediately left to join his family at their home in San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. W. J. Snow entertained about ten ladies at five o'clock tea on Wednesday at her quarters in the Artillery garrison. Mrs. Charles Clark entertained about a dozen guests from town at dinner on Sunday. On Saturday evening Lieut. J. deB. W. Gardner gave a box party at the theater in town to see Jane Corcoran in "Pretty Peggy." His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Miss Banister and Lieutenants Amos and Baird. Capt. and Mrs. McCornack, Cavalry post, entertained on Valentine's evening at hearts. The first and second booby prizes for ladies were won by the Misses Morgan and Hodds and Mrs. F. B. Hennessy, respectively. The prizes for the gentlemen were won by Lieutenants Sturgis, Pearson and Buchanan. The invitations for the occasion were written on heart-shaped valentines, and the tally cards for the tables were large red hearts.

Guard mounting in the Cavalry post has been changed from 11:30 to 9:30 in the morning. At this ceremony the combined Artillery and Cavalry trumpet corps, including about forty buglers, marches and plays with the band, and some of the marches are particularly inspiring. Without a doubt the trumpet corps at this post, with the daily instruction which it is receiving in the school course, is one of the finest in the Service.

The four officers detailed to take the bakers' and cooks' course have arrived and begin work under Captain Murray, in charge of the school. They are Capt. Charles C. Clark, from Chicago; Capt. Arthur M. Edwards and B. T. Simonds, from San Francisco, and Capt. Frank H. Lawton, from Fort Leavenworth. Hereafter four officers will be detailed at a time to take the course.

Bishop Millsbaugh, of the Episcopal Diocese of Kansas, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, from Junction City, held services in the post chapel on Sunday, before a very large congregation. Mr. Sparks, of the Q.M. Dept., rendered a very effective solo, while the choir from the Church of the Epiphany assisted in the service. After the services Bishop and Mrs. Millsbaugh met many of the officers and ladies of the garrison at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Morgan, whose guests they were.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., post commandant, was in Leavenworth the first of the week for a couple of days attending a meeting of the Loyal Legion. Miss Margaret Clark, daughter of Mr. Charles Clark, chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at this post, and Mrs. Clark, entertained a large number of her girl friends on the occasion of her sixteenth birthday. A delicious supper was served, with a magnificent cake, sixteen layers deep. Mrs. Symington, wife of Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav., returned the first of the week from Washington and Chicago. Midshipman W. A. Glassford, just graduated from the Naval Academy, arrived here last week, and is visiting his brother, Lieut. P. D. Glassford, Art. Corps.

The 20th Battery's basketball team added another victory to its already long list by decisively defeating the five of the Western Dental College, of Kansas City. The game was one of the fastest ever seen on the local court, and the excitement was intense at the critical stages. At the end of the first half the locals were in the lead by a score of 13 to 9. During the second half the game was exceptionally fierce, and at one time the visitors were within three points of the batterymen's score. Field goals in rapid succession put the 20th with a safe lead, however, and at the close of the game they had won by a score of 27-19. To-morrow night they meet one of the fastest teams in the West, the University of Nebraska five. On Thursday night Washburn College, from Topeka, will be the attraction, and during the first week in March the teams of Ottawa University and Emporia State Normal School will play here, there being two games with the former.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Feb. 19, 1906.

Lieuts. George Goodrich and Morrison returned from a practice march with Co. F on Wednesday of last week. Longer marches will be undertaken after the spring advances more.

On Sunday last the bachelor officers enjoyed a dinner at Schattler's, the wayside inn, near Fort Roots. On Monday Mrs. Eben W. Kimball entertained at euchre Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Hayley M. Bennett entertained at bridge in compliment to Mrs. Charles L. Bent, who was their guest last week. Wednesday evening was marked by a brilliant cotillion at Concordia Club. Among the men in the receiving line was Lieut. George Goodrich. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bent, Lieut. and Mrs. Phalen, Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, Lieutenants Lawton and Morrison.

Capt. Charles L. Bent has returned from a visit to New Orleans, and, with Mrs. Bent, has returned to their home at Fort Roots.

Thursday Mrs. James Paul Clarke and Miss Clarke gave a large afternoon tea, which was a brilliant success. Several hundred guests were present. From the post were Mesdames J. M. Phalen and Charles Lyman Bent. On Friday Mrs. Frank French gave a small bridge party for Mrs. Bent, and on Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rose gave a box party at the Capital theater, followed by a dinner at the Falstaff. Guests of honor were Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Bent.

The enlisted men will give their third hop on Washington's birthday at the new gymnasium. Many interesting features are being arranged.

The new post exchange building is now occupied and filling a long-felt want.

Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe will return from Cuba early next month, after a month spent on the island and visits to other points of interest.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Feb. 10, 1906.

A. B. Willis, seaman, a survivor of the Valencia disaster, reported on board the Philadelphia Feb. 2 and was granted thirty days' additional leave by order of the Navy Department. Mr. Willis is the only one of the six bluejackets who survived the wreck of the Valencia.

A new billiard table has been purchased for the Philadelphia Club, and was installed on Feb. 7.

The Bridge Club was entertained on Feb. 3 by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret.

Miss Marion Potts, who has been visiting Miss Theresa Thompson in Seattle, returned home Feb. 6.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, U.S.N., now on leave, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman.

THE SLING FOR THE NEW RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The last number of Shooting and Fishing devotes almost the whole of the first editorial page to sounding the alarm against the new sling for the .30 caliber Springfield, and calls upon all who have at heart the advancement of the art of rifle firing to protest against the action of the Ordnance Department, and prints the following blank, to be signed and forwarded to the editor of Fishing and Shooting: "I respectfully request the Ordnance Department to retain the form of gun sling, as issued up to 1906, with the Krag rifle, and that the same be adopted for and issued with the new Springfield (model 1903, U.S. Magazine) Rifle.

Name
Address
Military Company or Rifle Club

It would appear to a man up a tree that the Ordnance Department is to a certainty riding to a fall, in attempting to frustrate the expressed wishes of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the rifle clubs of the country, and that the well-meaning and kind-faced gentlemen of the department would do well to withdraw at once the objectionable strap and escape the storm of criticism and unkind remarks that the conservatism of the department can occasionally bring forth.

Back-track and do it now! C. D. H.

It appears to be the general opinion that the new sling can only be made useful when applied in the way suggested by a correspondent, whose letter appeared in a paragraph, published last week, on page 687, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In the article referred to by our correspondent, Shooting and Fishing says: "Fortunately the present form of sling, issued with the so-called Krag, will be used until they are worn out, and this is practically never; but unless the Ordnance Department can be persuaded of their error in this matter the loss of the sling in addition to the handicap of the new rifle and its eccentricities will put the Army team out of the running in the next competitions, and the place in which they will land will only be governed by the manner in which the opposing teams will shoot; that is to say, with teams of equal skill in shooting, using the Krag and sling against teams using the new so-called Springfield without the sling, it is dollars to horse chestnuts in favor of the former. With the new Springfield rifle, a proper gun sling is of even greater value than on the Krag, for by its use the severe recoil of the new weapon is largely reduced in effect, being transferred and distributed to various parts of the body. This we know from personal experience, and we cannot but predict a marked deterioration in firing efficiency with the new arm as compared with results obtained from the Krag, if the new sling is issued generally. We believe that the issue of the new gun sling will result in the condemnation of the new Springfield rifle, as an inaccurate and inefficient arm, as compared with the Krag."

THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 14, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to inform you of the election of officers for the ensuing year of State Camp, Army of the Philippines, Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 4, 1906, which may be of interest to our Army commanders in and out of service.

H. Strasburg, commander, 4th U.S. Inf.; A. N. Rodgers, first vice commander, commissary sergeant, U.S.A., retired; Col. W. G. Schreiber, second vice commander, 25th Inf., U.S.V.; F. R. Meagher, third vice commander, 39th Inf., U.S.V.; W. H. Cady, adjutant, 17th U.S. Inf.; G. E. Trigs, paymaster, 1st Idaho, Inf., U.S.V.; E. J. Mack, sergeant-at-arms, 23d Inf., U.S.V.; A. R. Pearson, bugler, 18th U.S. Inf.

Resolutions were passed and copied on the minutes of the camp, thanking the outgoing officers for the good work they have done in the past year; also, our president, Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, for his entertaining talks on Army topics, etc.

We have now been organized three years and have over one hundred members on our rolls with new additions at each meeting. Meetings are held in Monmouth Hall, 517 South Broadway, the first and third Friday of each month.

HERMAN STRASBURG, Commander.

W. H. CADY, Adjutant.

THE COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Ever since the first models of the automatic or self-loading pistols were manufactured and introduced, their development and improvement have been carefully watched and followed by military authorities throughout the world. The time is not far distant when these pistols will replace the well-known revolver as belt weapon. The advantages which this system of small arm has over the revolver are so apparent that they cannot be denied. The ease with which they can be loaded and unloaded, by means of clips, is one advantage. Then the absence of excessive recoil found in all large caliber revolvers is also in its favor. Then the absence of fouling and the escape of gas into the action is avoided. A revolver, in order to produce shock or stopping power, must necessarily shoot a strong cartridge, which calls for a bulky cylinder and a heavy barrel and frame. The recoil of these large caliber revolvers is very unpleasant. The automatic pistol is also very accurate. Comparing the ballistic properties of the two systems, that of revolver and automatic pistol, considering size, length of barrel and weight, we find the revolver completely outclassed by the automatic pistol. In my humble opinion, a mistake was made in producing the first automatic pistols in too small calibers. The great majority of them were built in .30 caliber, having long range and great penetration without having enough stopping power. A small arm, such as a pistol, can never take the place of a rifle or carbine, and is only intended as a weapon of defense at short range, and must therefore be able to shoot quickly, accurately, and have power enough to disable or stop at once.

Such an arm has now been perfected by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford,

Conn., in their new .45 caliber automatic pistol. The arm is the invention of the well known automatic fire arms inventor, Mr. John M. Browning. Oden, Utah, whose productions in this line lead all others. This .45 caliber pistol shoots a full metal-jacketed bullet, weighing 200 grains, with a velocity of about 900 feet per second, and a penetration of over six inches of wood. It weighs but thirty-two and one-half ounces, has a barrel five inches in length, and the magazine has a capacity of seven shots. The total length of the pistol is eight inches. It is well balanced, and has a particularly fine fitting stock for the hand. The magazine has been improved upon former models. This is beyond a doubt the best strong shooting small arm yet produced, and will certainly be favorably considered by military authorities. Models of this pistol are now in the hands of different official boards, for the purpose of testing the same as to its merits as a military weapon. The arm was given a good test at the Royal Small Arms Factory, England. The board reports: For accurate shooting, absence of recoil and smooth working, it is the best pistol that has been brought to our notice. The bolt is easily operated, and the breech remains open after the last cartridge from the magazine has been fired. The ejection is upward and to the right, and does not inconvenience the firer or the man on his right. It is very certain of action. (It is to be hoped that the U.S. Ordnance Department, in view of rearming the United States troops with a .45 caliber pistol, will find this American production fully able to stand the test.) P. T. STREET.

St. Paul, Minn.

BORN.

BARDEN.—At Washington Barracks, D.C., on Feb. 15, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. W. J. Barden, C.E., U.S.A.

BETTISON.—At West Point, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. W. R. Bettison, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

CHARD.—At Fort Preble, Me., Feb. 14, 1906, a son, Robert Henry, to the wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard, U.S.A.

DENGLER.—At Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Feb. 11, 1906, a daughter, Jean, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, U.S.A.

GRIER.—At Fort Niobrara, Neb., Feb. 18, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 25th U.S. Inf., a son, James Leitch Grier.

SCHOFFEL.—At Honolulu, H.T., on Jan. 31, 1906, to Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoffel, 10th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Ruth Bernice Schoffel.

SHINKLE.—At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11, 1906, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

TAYLOR.—At Mountain View, the Peak, Hong Kong, Oct. 19, 1905, to the wife of the Hon. Basil Taylor, harbor master, late commander, Royal Navy, F.R.A.S., etc., a son, Douglas Bective Huntingtower, grandson of Col. H. B. Osgood, U.S.A., and of the late Col. Rt. Hon. Edward Taylor, M.P., P.C., etc., chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

HONEY—HUNTER.—At Florence, Italy, Feb. 19, 1906, S. Robertson Honey, formerly a captain, U.S.A., who was honorably discharged in 1870 at his own request, and Miss F. Hunter, of Arkless, England.

PHILLIPS—SMITH.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 20, 1906, Miss Esther B. Smith, daughter of the late Rear Admiral David Smith, U.S.N., to the Rev. Rozelle J. Phillips.

RAYMOND—COTTRELL.—At Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Feb. 6, 1906, Miss Cottrell, niece of Major and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson, U.S.A., to Lieut. William H. Raymond, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

REYNOLDS—CHILDS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 20, 1906, Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Hortense Childs.

DIED.

ALLIEN.—At New York City, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1906, Louis S. Allien, formerly a member of the well-known firm of Henry V. Allien and Company, dealers in military goods.

BEARDSLEY.—At Athens, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1906, Col. John Beardsley, U.S.V., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., who resigned from the Army as a captain of the 8th Infantry, Dec. 31, 1853.

DENNETT.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1906, Annie M., wife of Capt. John Dennett, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

HAMMOND.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, 1906, Major Andrew G. Hammond, 3d U.S. Cav.

PEACHY.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1906, Mrs. Lella Russell Meem Peachy, mother-in-law of Comdr. F. E. Beatty, U.S.N.

RICHARDSON.—At Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1906, Mrs. F. G. Richardson, mother of Ensign W. G. Richardson, U. S.N., retired, of pneumonia, in her seventy-second year.

WHITE.—At Saticoy, Ventura county, Cal., Feb. 9, 1906, John Adams White, father of Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, wife of Major Ogden Rafferty, surg., U.S.A.

WILKES.—At Florence, Italy, Feb. 19, 1906, Mrs. Mary Wilkes, widow of Rear Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N.

WOODS.—At Roanoke, Va., Feb. 10, 1906, Dr. Oscar W. Woods, late captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.V., and contract surgeon, U.S.A.

WOOLVERTON.—At the Manhasset, 63 East Fifty-ninth street, New York, on Monday, Feb. 19, Olivia Fanning, wife of Theodor Woolverton, Med. Insp., U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 8th N.Y., Col. J. M. Jarvis, celebrated its 120th anniversary on the night of Feb. 22, by a review at the armory by Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, and made a very creditable showing, and it was a great improvement over the previous review. Gen. Henry was accompanied by Colonel Marvin, Major Whitney, Captain Wendel and Captain Foley, as his staff. The regiment, in command of Colonel Jarvis, was equalized for review, with twelve companies of twelve files each, parading in three battalions. These were commanded respectively by Majors Kirby and Edwards, and Captain Sauvan. The review was in line of masses, and the regiment made a very good showing. Evening parade followed, which was in line. In the second and third companies of the 1st Battalion, there were several men in the front very unsteady while the regiment was at attention. They put their hands up to their faces, and were very free in their movements. After the ceremony, Co. K, Captain Steiger, was presented with the prize for skirmishing and General Henry formally presented to the regiment a new national color, making appropriate remarks, which were suitably responded to by Colonel Jarvis. Dancing followed, and the special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Jarvis, and his officers. Among the guests were Gen. George D. Scott, Captain Tompkins, 9th N.Y., and Gen. F. A. Schilling.

Considerable amusement was afforded during the past week, by a skirmish between officers of the New York

National Guard, which although not laid down in the Infantry Drill Regulations, would have done credit to an Opera Bouffe Company. It was also curious. The facts could be worked into many columns, but in brief were these: Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, formerly an officer of the Army, was elected a first lieutenant in the 12th N.G.N.Y., several months ago. He had hardly received his commission when he was honored by being appointed to the responsible position of first Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City. He wanted to devote all his time to his new office which he thought would not permit of his performing military duties, so he resigned as an officer of the Guard, and asked that a leave be granted him pending the acceptance of his resignation. Colonel Dyer, of the 12th, was of opinion that the First Deputy did not need a leave, and refused it. Mr. Waldo, however found enough police work. It is said, to keep him away from the armory, so took French leave. Official papers can be very much delayed some times, so between regimental headquarters and Albany, although only 142 miles apart, it required close on a month for the resignation to travel there, and be acted upon. On Feb. 20, the Colonel issued an imperial mandate to Mr. Waldo, that he attend the annual muster. General Bingham, U.S.A., also received notice that his first deputy was needed at the armory on the night of Feb. 20, and he was also informed that Mr. Waldo had not been performing his military duty. What the General thought or said, will never be known. Mr. Waldo, however, preferred military duty on the brigade staff for some reason and requested to be detailed to the Staff of Gen. George Moore Smith for temporary duty, and the General did so. When Colonel Dyer and his officers reported at the armory for muster, there was a hot time when the order from General Smith was received which announced that Mr. Waldo was on the brigade staff. There were some forcible expressions by some officers—unofficial of course—which need not be noted. Very late in the evening, after a goodly portion of the regiment had been inspected and mustered, Colonel Dyer received legal advice, to the effect that the order issued by General Smith did not legally relieve Mr. Waldo from the annual muster, and that serious consequences could result from his absence. Then Colonel Dyer got busy. He called up General Smith, and explained what his legal adviser had said. General Smith stated he had no idea of having Mr. Waldo evade annual muster, and would endeavor to reach him by phone at once and direct him to report. Mr. Waldo was found and promptly obeyed the General's order. He reached the armory close to eleven p.m., just as smiling and as pleasant as ever, and found the officers of the 12th delighted to see him, and was duly mustered. This ended the incident, his resignation has been accepted and he is now out of the military service.

At the annual convention of the officers of the Maryland National Guard on Feb. 15 in Baltimore, Capt. Charles G. Hill, asst. surg., Troop A, talked of the Medical Corps. He said, among other things, that a military surgeon should go outside his medical duties and do his best to prevent disease. At the conclusion of his remarks Lieut. Col. Medore Crawford, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commented favorably on the surgeon's address and told of a military surgeon who proved himself a hero, and after whom a battery of Artillery was named. Major General Riggs spoke of the Dick bill, and said that as there was but three years more for the National Guard of Maryland to comply with the bill, it was necessary for the Legislature to pass laws enabling them to properly conform to its provisions. Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, a member of the Governor's staff, then told of what the Government expected of the militia under the bill. First, he said, the national Government expects the National Guard to keep its ranks filled; second, to show proficiency in the extended order drill, which means fighting drills and formations, instead of show drills; and, third, that the men of the militia organization be properly instructed in rifle shooting. The captain ended his address with an appeal to get up and do. War with China is threatening, he said, and not only must the National Guard be willing and anxious to go to the front, but it should be fit for service and proficient in the art of fighting before it is mustered in, and not be forced to stay and drill in camps of instruction. The last event of the convention was a lecture on the Manchurian campaign of the Russians against the Japanese by Mr. James F. J. Archibald. The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views.

The 12th N.Y., Col. G. R. Dyer, made a remarkably fine showing in its annual inspection and muster on Feb. 20, having 711 officers and men present, and there were only five absentees. This is one of the best records in the history of the regiment, if not the best, and it also ranks among the best in the State. The Q.M. Dept., in charge of Captain Richards, came in for special and well deserved praise, and the armory was also in the most spick and span condition. The figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
F.S. and N.-C.S.	29	1	30
Field Music	31	0	31
Hospital Corps	14	1	15
Company A	74	0	74
Company B	69	0	69
Company C	66	1	67
Company D	79	0	79
Company E	67	1	68
Company F	53	0	53
Company G	80	1	81
Company H	48	0	48
Company I	52	0	52
Company K	49	0	49
Total	711	5	716

Col. J. Wray Cleveland, Inspector, had charge of the inspection for the State, assisted by Col. G. A. Wingate, A.A.G., and Majors Holland and Abell and Captain Townsend. Capt. R. S. Granger, U.S.A., represented the War Department. Last year the regiment had 736 present and 43 absent.

At the annual muster and inspection of the 13th N.Y., Col. D. E. Austin, on Feb. 20, in its armory, the big aggregate of 1,127 officers and men were present out of 1,145 on the roll, only eighteen members being absent. Col. N. B. Thurston had charge of the inspection for the State, and Capt. E. W. Hubbard, U.S.A., represented the War Department. The inspecting officers were highly pleased at the showing made, which was satisfactory in every respect. The figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff	21	0	21
Non-Com. Staff	21	0	21
Hospital Corps	25	0	25
Field Music	42	0	42
Company A	81	1	82
Company B	74	2	76
Company C	97	2	99
Company D	97	4	101
Company E	98	3	101
Company F	84	0	84
Company G	70	1	71
Company H	94	1	95
Company I	79	1	80
Company K	80	0	80
Company L	73	0	73
Company M	91	3	94
Total	1,127	18	1,145

Last year the regiment mustered 1,108 present, and there were five absent.

The improvement in rifle practice in the Indiana National Guard is the subject of favorable comment. Major D. I. McCormack, who is in charge of the rifle practice of the Indiana guardsmen, reports that where in 1904 the highest figure of merit of any Indiana company was

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seven per cent., during the last year Co. D, of the 2d Regiment, Indianapolis, reached a grade of twenty-seven per cent., and Co. B, 1st Regt., Terre Haute, 26.84 per cent. Fifty per cent. of the two thousand guardsmen engaged in rifle practice last year. Practice with the military rifle is a comparatively recent thing in Indiana.

Much interest attaches to the proposition for a new State rifle range for Ohio. The Ohio State Rifle Association is in favor of a State range on the lake shore, probably in the vicinity of Sandusky.

Major Arthur F. Cummings, of Nashua, N.H., who is brigadier inspector of rifle practice, and who has worked very hard to stimulate interest in range work among the guardsmen, reports there has never been a time when conditions appeared more favorable for a successful season in New Hampshire. They have a splendid range at Manchester, which will permit of shooting at all distances up to a thousand yards. He suggests that from fifty to one hundred of the best marksmen in the State National Guard be ordered to a special encampment a short time previous to the rifle tournament at Wakefield and Sea Girt, and an expert be engaged to assist in coaching. There are as good riflemen on the 500-yard ranges in New Hampshire as can be found, he says, but they are lacking in practice on the longer ranges.

Adjutant Foster, of Florida, has issued instructions enjoining greater care upon all officers to prevent violations of the provisions of the law and regulations which prohibit the wearing of articles of the uniform by unauthorized persons, and by soldiers when not engaged in actual military duty.

From present appearances the new armory of the 71st N.Y. will be ready for occupancy by the regiment not later than March 31 next. The electric lighting, which is the only matter causing delay, is well on towards completion.

As an example of the interest in armory rifle shooting in the 7th N.G.N.Y., it is interesting to note that for the three months ending Dec. 31 last, 109,335 rounds were expended. In October the number of rounds was 34,634; November, 36,729, and December, 38,032.

For the month of January last the average attendance at weekly drills in the New York National Guard was 12,145 officers and men out of a total membership of 14,023. This makes an average per centage of attendance of 87.

A game of basketball between a team from the Carlisle Indians and one from the 2d Company of the Signal Corps, N.Y., will be played at the armory of the Signal Corps, 801 Dean street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Saturday night, Feb. 24. There will be dancing after the games. This is the first appearance of the Indians in basketball in the East, and their team is made up of Mt. Pleasant, Wahoo, Archquette, Jim Fleet Foot, Big Thunder, Libby, Sun Eye and Stone Heart.

The inspection of the Nebraska National Guard will begin on Feb. 26, 1906. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., has been directed to perform this duty.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., in command of Brevet Major David Wilson, paraded for annual muster and inspection in its armory Feb. 15 by Col. N. B. Thurston representing the State, and by Capt. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, representing the War Dept. The battery made a fine showing in the inspection, and the muster showed eight-five officers and men present, and three men absent. Major Wilson put his men through a gun drill, and also a drill in mechanical movements, which included changing wheels, dismounting piece, etc. This work brought particular praise from the inspecting officers, and Captain Granger asked Major Wilson to convey to his men the high appreciation he felt for the showing the command had made. He also said he could ask nothing better. The battery will be reviewed by Col. D. E. Austen on Thursday evening, March 8. The armory board will shortly select plans for a new armory for the battery.

The following list is announced, residents of New Jersey, graduates of the classes of 1905, who have shown special proficiency in military training and an aptitude for military service by the reports of officers of the U. S. A. serving as professors of military science and tactics at sundry colleges, military institutes and other educational institutions: From Montclair Military Academy, Montclair, N.J.—Cadet Capt. Charles Pearson, No. 157 Arlington avenue, East Orange, N.J.; Cadet Capt. John S. Kenney, No. 616 High street, Newark, N.J.; Cadet 1st Lieut. Allen R. Dodd, No. 259 North Mountain avenue, Montclair, N.J. From Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N.J.—Cadet Major Arthur Morris, Heights-town, N.J.; Cadet Capt. George Richard Koehler, Somerville, N.J.; Cadet Capt. Arthur Voorhees De Hart, Raritan, N.J.; Cadet Capt. and Adjut. David Townsend Mason, Bound Brook, N.J.; Cadet Capt. Franklin Edward Holsten, Ocean and Bay avenues, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Cadet 1st Lieut. George Bergen Ford, Allentown, N.J.; Cadet 1st Lieut. William Booth Roll, No. 133 Pennington avenue, Trenton, N.J.

MADISON BARRACKS.

The 23d Infantry, in its present historical relations, was the subject of a discourse delivered in Dodge hall, Madison Barracks, Sunday, Feb. 11, by Col. Philip Reade, U.S.A. In the course of his remarks, Colonel Reade said:

"The President of the United States, 1809 to 1817, was James Madison. The first contingent of troops was sent to the village in 1808 to enforce obedience to the provisions of the Embargo Law, which Congress had passed, Dec. 22, 1807. Both the State and general governments frequently despatched troops for service on the frontier, occupying Sacket Harbor and its immediate vicinity as headquarters for operations. In 1813 New York ceded to the United States a portion of the territory for a permanent military station. About the close of the second war with England, 1812 to 1815, the national government recognized the value of this special locality as a strategic point for the maintenance of an armed force.

"The U.S. Navy has borne an essential part in the history of Sacket Harbor. The village was the scene of important naval operations and co-operated with the Federal and State troops for the purpose of preventing infractions of the Embargo Act, as well as to protect the

frontier. Both Army, Navy and Militia made the region headquarters, a base and general rendezvous."

Col. Reade then gave the succession of organizations stationed at Madison Barracks since 1808, also the names of the post commanders, including the naval officers who have commanded the adjoining naval station in Sacket Harbor. The lecturer described the attack, June, 1813, made on Forts Pike, Volunteer, Tompkins, Chaucey, and Smith's Cantonment by the British land forces and Indian allies under Sir George Prevost, naval under Sir James Lucas Yeo. The parts borne by the 1st Light Dragoons, under Lieut. Col. E. Backus, Art. Detachment; the N.Y. Volunteers and Albany Militia, also by the 23d Infantry, 21st Infantry, 9th Infantry, and the naval detachment in the battle were also detailed. The general objects of the address were to foment interest and regimental pride in that the 23d Infantry was now fittingly stationed on the scene of its early military exploits. The list of post commanders follows:

Second Infantry.—Col. Hugh Brady, from fall of 1816 to Jan. 7, 1824, December, 1824, to February, 1826, March to May, 1826, April 1, 1829, to May 12, 1829; Lieut. Col. William Lawrence, January-December, 1824; Capt. F. Standford, February-March, 1826, April 14-June 26, 1829; Bvt. Capt. James Young, May-June, 1826; Capt. J. D. Wilkins, June-August, 1826; Bvt. Major N. S. Clark, August, 1826, to April, 1828; Capt. William Hoffman, Nov. 21, 1828-April 1, 1829, Aug. 16-Sept. 17, 1831; Lieut. Col. A. Cummings, May 12, 1829-May 29, 1831, Sept. 17, 1831-May 20, 1832, May 9, 1834-June, 1837, June, 1837-August, 1838; Capt. O. Ransom, May 29, 1831-Aug. 16, 1831.

Eighth Infantry.—Col. W. J. Worth, Aug. 28, 1838, October-December, 1839, April 22-May 2, 1840; Capt. G. Wright, fall of 1838-April, 1839, Jan. 20-Feb. 2, 1840; Lieut. Col. N. S. Clark, June 26-October, 1839, December, 1839-Jan. 20, 1840, Feb. 2-April 22, 1840; Lieut. J. K. Smith, May 2-Sept. 22, 1840.

Second Artillery.—Major M. M. Payne, Sept. 22-Oct. 4, 1840, Nov. 12, 1840-Aug. 31, 1841; Lieut. Col. I. B. Crane, Oct. 4-Nov. 12, 1840.

Fourth Artillery.—Major F. S. Belton, Aug. 13, 1841-June 24, 1842.

Second Infantry.—Major J. Plympton, June 24, 1842-Dec. 4, 1844, Jan. 30, 1845-Aug. 13, 1846; Capt. J. J. Kingsbury, Dec. 4, 1844-Jan. 30, 1845.

Fourth Infantry.—Major T. Lee, Nov. 13, 1845-Sept. 7, 1849; Lieut. Col. B. L. E. Benneville, Sept. 7, 1849-June 27, 1851; Col. William Whistler, June 27, 1851-June 18, 1852.

Seventh Infantry.—Lieut. George Ryan, Dec. 22, 1861-April 29, 1862; Capt. R. M. Stevenson, April 29, 1862, died Oct. 8, 1862.

Colonel (?) Bradley Winslow, 186th N.Y. Vol. Infantry, organized and rendezvoused June 18-Sept. 28, 1864.

Lieut. Walter Clifford, 16th Inf., Nov. 8, 1864-February, 1865.

Frontier Cavalry.—Capt. Pliny Moore, March 5-May 10, 1865; Capt. H. E. Turner, May 10-June 20, 1865.

Col. C. C. Sibley, 16th Inf., June 20, 1865-March 29, 1866.

Fourth Infantry.—Lieut. Col. A. J. Slemmer, March 29-Sept. 29, 1866; Capt. W. H. Powell, Sept. 29, 1866-March 25, 1867.

Forty-second Infantry.—Second Lieut. A. C. Bayne, March 25-April 15, 1867; Major Tully McCrea, April 15-April 29, 1867; Lieut. Col. J. B. McIntosh, April 29-December, 1867; Major T. F. Rodenbough, Dec. 12, 1867-May 26, 1868, Oct. 5-Feb. 16, 1869, March 5-April 13, 1869; Bvt. Major C. T. Greene, Aug. 30-Oct. 5, 1868, Feb. 16-March 5, 1869.

First Artillery.—Lieut. A. Miltimore, April 13, 1869; Lieut. Col. R. C. Duryea, April 14, 1869-May 26, 1870; Major C. L. Best, May 26, 1870-Nov. 1, 1872.

Lieut. John L. Worden, jr., 1st Inf., Nov. 1-Dec. 7, 1872.

Third Artillery.—Capt. John G. Trumbull, Dec. 7, 1872-1876; Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayers, Dec. 10, 1872-1876; Lieut. ——— Abbott, 1876; Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Robertson, 1876-1879; Bvt. Major James R. Kelly, 1879-1880; Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. M. Graham, 1880-Sept. 12, 1882.

Twelfth Infantry.—Bvt. Major Gen. O. B. Willcox, Sept. 12, 1882-Oct. 13, 1886; Capt. Henry E. Egbert, Oct. 15-Dec. 2, 1886; Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Dec. 2, 1886-June 17, 1887; Col. Richard I. Dodge, 11th Inf., Aug. 10, 1887-Oct. 9, 1891.

Ninth Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Ertlett, Oct. 9, 1891-Feb. 1, 1896; Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, Feb. 1-June 3, 1896; Col. William J. Lyster, June 3, 1896, retired, June 28, 1897, died, Sept. 3, 1897; Col. Ezra P. Ewers, June 27-Aug. 28, 1897; Col. William H. Powell, Aug. 28, 1897-???

Col. Charles F. Robe, Col. James Regan.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d Infantry.

Sacket Harbor Naval Station Commanders.—Lieut. Thomas Brownell, Capt. Charles T. Platt, George Sawyer, James McIntosh, Josiah Tatnall, George N. Hollins, Josiah Tatnall (second appointment); Comdrs. E. A. F. Lavalette, Theodoros Bailey, 1863; J. B. Montgomery, July, 1866; Francis B. Ellison, J. P. McKinstry, Capt. Alexander C. Rhind.

Ship Keepers.—Messrs. Finn, Richardson, Joseph Fields, David Stewart, Henry Metcalf, Charles Harlow, Frank Kane, George Jones, Thomas Lindsey, Harry Metcalf, Albert Metcalf (since 1862).

Sacket Harbor was named from Augustus Sacket, the pioneer in 1801 of the town of Hounsfield, in which Sacket Harbor is situated.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1906.

Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges, 23d Inf., commanding this post, has been selected as grand marshal of the parade to be held in Oswego in connection with the Old Home Week celebration, July 4. The 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., and the regimental band from Madison Barracks, will take part in the parade.

The new post exchange building is practically completed, and the officers are planning to open it with a dancing party in exchange for courtesies from the citizens of Oswego. Owing to the fixtures not being in place the affair will be delayed somewhat.

Co. I, Capt. R. C. Croxton commanding, left by special train over the New York Central for Fort Niagara, which post they will garrison temporarily. The company will be absent three months. A farewell dinner was given in honor of Captain Croxton by the Cardinals, a local organization, Saturday evening last.

The Ontario Telephone Company, of Oswego, has been granted permission to install a telephone line at the post. A telephone will be placed in the house of each officer. It is also expected that the Signal Corps will soon begin the construction of the proposed telephone signal system. This is, of course, independent of the local company's line, and is designed to connect the several buildings and departments with headquarters.

Old Fort Ontario, which stands in the rear of the new post, and which is rich in historical associations, was the scene of a mimic battle held in connection with the extended order drill, last Wednesday. A force, under command of Capt. H. L. Laubach, essayed to capture the old fort by strategy, but the works were successfully defended by Capt. R. C. Croxton and his men. Major H. H. Benham commanded the battalion in the maneuvers.

Miss Magoffin and Miss Gordon, of Mercer, Pa., were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wilber A. Blain last week, and were the recipients of many social honors during their stay. Mrs. Benham entertained at luncheon in their honor on Friday last, the guests including the ladies of the post and a few friends from town. Mrs. Frank Halstead gave a euchre and bridge party for the visitors Tuesday evening, and Mrs. Blain gave a bridge party Saturday afternoon.

Capt. H. L. Laubach left on Monday for Pennsylvania to complete his inspection of the 16th Regiment, Pennsylv-

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vania Militia. The return of Capt. D. B. Devore, of Co. K, from the Philippines, where he has been governor of Lanao district on the island of Mindanao, is taken to mean that he will be appointed regimental quartermaster, vice Capt. John P. Hines. This change will probably result in Captain Hines being transferred from Madison Barracks to this post in command of Co. K. Capt. Isaac A. Saxton, recently promoted and assigned to the 26th Infantry at Fort Bliss, Tex., was the guest of officers at the post last week. A new saluting gun has been received at the post and will be set up at once. Mrs. E. W. Rich, wife of Asst. Surgeon Rich, is visiting in Boston.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 19, 1906.

Capt. O. I. Straub, Art. Corps, is absent on a ten days' leave at his home at Pittsburg, Pa. Lieut. S. G. Talbott was absent during last week conducting a detachment of recruits to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Lieut. Peter Vredenburg made a flying trip to Chicago this week.

The Bridge Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Parker Saturday evening. The following were present: Major and Mrs. Frick, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. Mortimer, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker. Lieutenant Moreno substituted for Captain Straub.

A number of the officers and ladies of the post attended the Loyal Legion banquet at the Hotel Ryan on Tuesday night. Among them were: Lieut. Colonel Pitcher, Major and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Bullard, Major and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. McArthur, and Capt. Jens Bugge.

Mrs. R. L. Bullard and Mrs. John H. Parker were patronesses at the First Minnesota ball at the armory in St. Paul on Wednesday night. Among the Regulars attending and greatly enjoying the affair were General Carr and aide, Lieutenant Edwards, Colonel Pitcher, Major Bullard, Captains O'Connell, Parker, Catlin and Bugge.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elvid Hunt entertained at dinner on Wednesday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Parker, Lieutenant McClellan, Lieutenant Clark and James Sutton, of Portland, Ore., who is visiting his sister, Mrs. Hugh Parker.

Capt. and Mrs. O'Connell gave a dinner to Colonel Pitcher and Captain Steele, of Minneapolis, on Wednesday night, after which they all adjourned to the First Minnesota ball in St. Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. McArthur gave a beautifully appointed dinner of eight covers on Friday night. Their guests were Lieut. Colonel Pitcher, Mrs. Oscar Straub, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews.

Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cav., and family, from Fort Assiniboine, joined this week and will await the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines. Captain King has recently returned from one year's special service in connection with the Panama canal. Mrs. King is the daughter of Gen. E. V. Sumner, retired, and the niece of Gen. Sam Sumner, who was retired this month with the rank of major general.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U.S.A.

His comrades of the Army and Navy Union are all well pleased with the compliment recently paid National Chaplain John P. Chidwick in his appointment as chaplain of the New York Police Department.

Gen. S. E. Adams reports that he has installed Capt. Alfred N. Darte, No. 41, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., with forty-eight charter members, and revived Gen. James Shields, No. 108, with thirty-eight charter members at New Rochelle, N.Y. Francis Scott Key was instituted at Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 17, by National Comdr. J. Edwin Browne, assisted by Comrades R. B. Porter, of Admiral D. D. Porter, No. 6; C. F. Rougeon, of Gen. William F. Barry, No. 26; O. H. Lake, of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, No. 74, and Adolph Van Reuth, of Gen. George A. Custer, No. 2.

The garrison was organized through the efforts of Sergt. Major John A. Ditto, Art. Corps, who was elected commander. The garrison will be known as Francis Scott Key, No. 32, and was mustered in with thirty-five charter members, the majority of whom are old soldiers.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., retired, was mustered as an active member of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, No. 74, at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 7. National Comdr. J. Edwin Browne, with his aides and a large representation from the other garrisons in Washington, were present to assist in welcoming the Admiral.

A garrison is in process of organization at Louisville, Ky., to be composed of ex-Regulars and veterans of the Civil War. Hon. Francis E. Warren has been organized and instituted at Douglas, Wyo., by Special Insp. H. A. Brookhart.

Gen. R. N. Batchelder, No. 60, at Fort Morgan, Ala., Gen. Winfield Scott, No. 15, at Cheyenne, Wyo., and Gen. John Sedgwick, No. 79, at West Point, N.Y., all report large gains in membership since Jan. 1.

Since Jan. 1 Admiral D. D. Porter No. 6, of Washington, D.C., has mustered R. B. Porter, late U.S.N.; Lemuel Fugitt, U.S.M.C., retired; Charles N. Blush, late U.S.M.C.; Gustav Beckman, late 5th U.S. Art.; J. S. Van Fleet, late 3d U.S. Art., and W. S. Erwin, late U.S. Engrs.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 18, 1906.

Before a large and enthusiastic audience the two officers' basket ball teams met Saturday evening in the gymnasium. The teams were captained by C. F. Keleher and Lieut. Ben Lear, 15th Cav. The game was closed in favor of the Keleher team by a score of 18 to 6. Co. D, 1st Vt. N.G., defeated Brattleboro on the evening of the 16th in a fast and interesting game of basketball by a score of 43 to 22. The series of games between these two teams for championship of the State now stands a tie.

Col. J. Gray Esty and Major H. Edward Dyer, 1st Vt. N.G., represented the State at the meeting of the New England Rifle Association, held at Boston last week in the office of Col. James G. White, inspector, general of small arms practice in the State of Massachusetts. Ar-



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rangements were made for the annual tournament to be held at Wakefield, Mass., between July 23 and Aug. 6. Colonel Esty was chosen vice-president of the association; Major Dyer chosen to serve on the competition committee and Capt. C. F. Burnham and W. W. Russell were chosen directors from Vermont. These competitions excited a great deal of interest among the National Guard of New England last year, and beautiful trophy cups were prizes.

Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting his parents in South Ryegate, has gone to the marine barracks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He recently returned from duty in Porto Rico, and is a former student of Norwich University.

Lieutenant Partridge, athletic officer, is highly gratified at the number of entries he has been able to make for the indoor athletic meet to be held on the 21st. So far 120 entries have been made, which exceeds by fifty the greatest ever held here.

A large party of officers and ladies composed a theater party to the Strong last week, and enjoyed a luncheon at the Doné café after the performance. Those who attended were: Capt. and Mrs. Michael M. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Smither, Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Barriger, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph L. McMullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman, the Misses McGinness, Major Wilber E. Wilder, Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, Lieut. F. H. Cameron, George Russell, Victor Foster, Taylor M. Reagan, Clifton R. Norton. The Burlington military men present were Major and Mrs. T. D. Keleher, A. C. F. Keleher, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Cole.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Clark have gone to Cuba to attend the dedication of monuments to be erected on spots where the American soldiers defeated the Spaniards in 1898. The bachelor officers of the post have promised a very enjoyable affair socially in the form of a masquerade ball, to be given on the 22d, the first of the kind for more than a year.

Major M. A. Day, 15th Cav., who has been confined to his quarters by illness, has recovered. Major Edward E. Gayle, A.C., has moved from his old quarters to those recently occupied by Capt. John Conklin. Major and Mrs. T. D. Keleher and Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Cole, of Burlington, were guests in the post Friday evening to witness the ball game. Mrs. Cole entertained at cards last Wednesday evening, having with her a great many of her city friends and Mrs. McNamee and her guests, the Misses McGinness, from the post. Miss Bingham, of Burlington, entertained some of her friends of the city on the 14th at a valentine party, and also Mrs. McNamee and her guests, and Mrs. Barriger, Mrs. Pickel and Miss Gayle from the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. G. Holliday entertained last Saturday night in honor of their guest, Miss Angeline Hayes, of Louisville, Ky., at dinner. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger and Lieut. Ben Lear. Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Bowmer will celebrate the second anniversary of their wedding Sunday, the 18th, and will have then at dinner, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, the Misses McGinness, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Lieutenants Russell and Foster. The ladies' night at the club rooms Friday evening was a very enjoyable affair. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished music, and various pleasant events filled the evening. Captain Kirkpatrick's guest last Friday evening was Professor Tupper, of the University of Vermont.

FORT FREMONT.

Fort Fremont, S.C., Feb. 17, 1906.

Fort Fremont has been very gay lately. The torpedo planter Major Samuel Ringgold, commanded by Captain Patterson, has been here for the past two weeks. Lieutenant Laurson was a guest at Fort Fremont for a couple of days last week.

Miss Halliday gave a chafing dish supper Saturday night. The guests were the Misses Steger, Captain Patterson, Lieutenants Laurson and Steger. The Misses Steger gave a supper Sunday night, having as their guests Miss Halliday, Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Laurson.

Wednesday night Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Wheatley, who were married in Boston Jan. 29, arrived at Fort Fremont. They were met at the wharf by the enthusiastic members of the garrison, who showered them with rice and old shoes. That night they were entertained at dinner by the Misses Steger.

Miss Irvine, the sister-in-law of Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., who has been the guest of the Misses Steger, was entertained at an afternoon tea Saturday, and at a bridge party that night. Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Halliday gave a dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley. Miss Irvine is the guest of Miss Halliday for the week end.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley gave a "vinegar" party Thursday evening. The Misses Steger, Miss Halliday, Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Steger were the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley gave a driving party for the members and guests of the post.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1906.

Mrs. Ernest L. Ruffner entertained with a bridge party on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1. The players were: Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Thies, Mrs. Cabaniss, Mrs. Gillmore, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Kilbourne, Miss Follet and Miss Pierpont. The prize was awarded Miss Pierpont. Mrs. M. Grasselli left on Feb. 19, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. William F. Grote. Mrs. Joseph C. Brady was the hostess of a very pretty card party on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 14. Hearts were played, and both the decorations and refreshments were in keeping with the day. The color scheme was red and white, and red hearts and carnations were in profusion. The first prize was won by Mrs. Glenn, and the consolation by Mrs. Gerhardt. Those present were: Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Holley, Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Gerhardt, Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Cabaniss, Mrs. Forse, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. B. Eldridge, Mrs. Gillmore, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs.

Cledenin, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Persons, Miss Holley and Miss Pierpont.

Miss Sarah Pierpont, who has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. William E. Persons, for several weeks, returned Thursday to her home in Chicago. Mrs. Henry C. Clement and daughter, Miss Frances Borden, who have been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. William E. Gillmore, left on Saturday. They will visit at Piqua, O., and Terre Haute, Ind., and then go on to Fort Logan to join Captain Clement. Mr. William B. Raymond, son of Major and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, is now recovering from a severe attack of the grip. He has been sick since his arrival here, about two weeks ago.

The officers and ladies of the 8th Infantry, who will leave here on Feb. 20 for San Francisco and sail for the Philippines March 5, are: Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, Charles Gerhardt and Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward H. Andres, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus B. Van Wormer and daughter, Harriet, and Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode. The two companies of the 4th Infantry that will relieve the 8th are expected on Feb. 19.

The soldiers' post Social Club entertained with a farewell dance at the post hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, in honor of Companies C and D, 8th Inf. The programs were exceedingly clever, and some of the costumes very attractive.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1906.

The field day meet held at the post on the 14th was marked by unusual interest among both officers and enlisted men. Lieut. A. Hasbrouck, the athletic officer, arranged an interesting program, and the nine events scheduled were pulled off with a great deal of enthusiasm and friendly rivalry between the competing companies. The 82d Company, C.A., made the best showing, with 15½ points to its credit, with the 8th Company second with 14 points, and the 54th Company third with 13 points to the good. The 82d Company will be designated as the champion athletic company of the post.

Fire was discovered in the old frame dwelling situated at the northeast corner of the parade ground, about 3 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, and the flames, fanned by a strong northeast wind, soon destroyed the building. At the alarm all the companies, with fire apparatus, were quickly on the scene, but the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done to save the building, and the efforts of the men were directed to saving the nearby property. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building destroyed was in a partially dismantled condition, preparatory to tearing down, and was unoccupied, the officers previously quartered there having lately moved into the new quarters recently finished.

Lieut. W. H. Peck was a visitor at the post on Feb. 13. The torpedo planter General Henry J. Hunt, which has been undergoing docking and repairs at Brooklyn, N.Y., returned to Fort Totten on the 13th. Capt. Edward Carpenter, A.C., will visit his home in Philadelphia for a week. Capt. Wirt Robinson, A.C., who was called to his home at Wingina, Va., owing to the illness of his father, has returned to the post. Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C., was a caller at Fort Totten on the 17th. Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C., visited the post last week. Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, commanding post and school, has been confined to his quarters for a few days by a severe cold.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 12, 1906.

A farewell concert was rendered this evening by the 11th Infantry band for the benefit of the departing adjutant, Capt. George H. Shelton. The whole affair was an expression of esteem for one who has been uniformly kind to the organization and whose departure is looked upon with regret. The new gymnasium hall was crowded to its utmost with officers, their families and the enlisted men of this garrison. Great credit is due the band leader, Mr. La Maire, for his untiring work in rehearsals so that the music was finely rendered. The program states that "The 11th Infantry band seeks through the following numbers to express its appreciation of the uniform kindness extended to it by the departing officer. While it regrets his departure, it yet rejoices in the added recognition of those traits that have made him so necessary to the welfare of each individual of this organization. The harmony herein contained is but the earnest wish of the players for his continued prosperity and a godspeed."

Another interesting concert was given on Feb. 10 by the 11th Infantry orchestra, as one of the thirty entertainments provided for the enlisted men of this garrison during the winter months, under the management of Chaplain G. C. Stull. During the two years of garrison life all entertainment has been furnished free to the men, and the various productions have been of a high order. At Christmas time, not only were the children remembered, but presents, fruit, confections and nuts provided for the whole strength of the command, 790 men.

Of eight thousand books solicited for company libraries, three thousand have thus far been received and the others are coming. One thing is greatly needed, and that is a chapel for this beautiful post. It is hoped that the parent publication of the W.C.T.U. will take up the matter and urge upon their friends the necessity of such places at large Army posts. Consistency, oh what a jewel!

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Jan. 8, 1906.

The holidays have come and gone, with no snow or ice, no evergreen tree or holly, to create the customary Christmas and New Year atmosphere, and with the thermometer registering about ninety degrees in the shade, it was difficult to realize that the festal days had come, and they were naturally shorn of much of their old-time interest and attractiveness. The usual spirit of cheer and good will, however, prevailed, and many pleasing recollections accompany the members of this garrison as they pass over the threshold of the year 1906. A regimental Christmas service was held in the chapel on Sunday morning, which was largely attended. The music for the occasion was furnished by the 21st Infantry band, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Graves. Mrs. Ossewaarde sang a solo entitled, "The Star of Bethlehem." The chaplain delivered a discourse on the words, "God hath in these last days spoken to us through his Son." A committee, consisting of enlisted men, had decorated the chapel very prettily for the service.

On Christmas eve Lieut. and Mrs. George Freeman gave a "Good cheer reception" to all the officers and ladies at the post. This good cheer was continued on Christmas morning, when six of the officers, Captain Armistead, Lieutenants McLaughlin, Brewer, Wood, Fairfax and Lentz gave a delightful reception. Elaborate refreshments were served and music was furnished by an orchestra consisting of Lieutenants Ware, Hartz, Fairfax, Bennett and Woolnough. A native band, passing through the camp, was halted by Lieutenant Fairfax, who assumed command of it as musical director. The result was more music and more cheer. The bachelors of the garrison had a delightful time watching the old year out and the new year in. The festivities began with a bounteous dinner, which was served at eight o'clock. How long these festivities lasted was not reported.

On New Year's day Col. and Mrs. Williams were at

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home to the officers and ladies of the garrison from twelve until two o'clock. A delightful luncheon was served and the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Ossewaarde and Mrs. Freeman.

There has been considerable irregularity and unnecessary delay of late in the receipt of mail from the United States. The matter has been officially reported and better service is expected in the future. Several sacks of delayed mail reached this camp yesterday.

Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman returned to Camp Connell last Wednesday after a brief absence on special duty at Manila. Mrs. Van Deman did not return with the Captain, but will prolong her visit with friends in Manila for a few more weeks. Dr. Hammond, the dental surgeon, left last week for temporary duty at Tacloban. Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., stationed at Tacloban, and Mrs. Schindel, stopped at Camp Connell for a short visit with friends last Wednesday.

The monthly social given by the regimental Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday evening was largely attended. The program consisted of recitations, readings, the Camp Connell views, music and a debate on the question, "Resolved, That the advantages in connection with our foreign service are greater than the disadvantages."

Lieut. Frank O. Smith, Phil. Scouts, formerly a sergeant in Co. G, 21st Inf., and who has recently received his commission, has been assigned to the 12th Company of Scouts, stationed at Guinobatan, Albay. The best wishes of the 21st Infantry accompany him as he enters upon his new duties.

Barendina Gardener, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gardener, has been quite seriously ill for a few days, but has nearly recovered. Lieutenant Colonel Gardener has received his promotion to the rank of colonel, and will in all probability leave the regiment in the near future. No official word has as yet been received regarding his assignment. Major George Palmer is at present sick in the hospital at Manila. Lieutenant Ware has gone to Iloilo to purchase fixtures and furniture for the Officers' Club.

Sergt. Fred Weller, of Co. E, has again been detailed as chief steward in the post exchange. The Sergeant has had considerable experience along this line, and is a faithful, reliable man in that responsible position. The target season has begun, and will last at least three months.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Feb. 17, 1906.

On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Read celebrated their tenth anniversary with a card party. The prizes were won by Mrs. McCulloch, Miss Helen Hunter, Lieutenant Glover and Lieutenant McNarney. Lieut. Stanley Koch arrived last week. He has recently transferred from the 5th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry, which is stationed at this post. Wednesday evening Lieut. F. D. Griffith entertained at a five hundred party. The prizes were won by Mrs. Lott and Mr. Hunter.

The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Cole's on Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Read and Mrs. Weaver. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lott entertained at dinner, the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Karney and Lieutenants Strong and Koch.

Thursday evening the soldiers gave a masquerade ball. The prizes were awarded to the rough rider and cow girl and the colored jockey.

Wednesday a very interesting basketball game was played between Troops A and E, the score being 7 to 11 in favor of Troop A. Friday evening C and F and G and E played; C beat F, and Troop E beat G.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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A. W. M. writes: To settle a very heated argument between the writer and all the other company officers in our battalion, will you kindly interpret the seventh article in Par. 55, Inf. D.R.? I contend that as the command of execution determines the prompt execution of the first motion, the first motion must be executed at the instant the command of execution is given. To explain myself more clearly: Being at order arms; Right shoulder; 2. Arms. At the conclusion of the command "arms" the piece must be diagonally across the body, and the right hand at the butt. Then, always assuming we are doing this "by the numbers," at 2 the next to last position is taken, and at 3 the left hand is dropped. Answer: Your interpretation of this paragraph is correct. The command of execution takes the place of 1; no further movement is executed until command 2, etc.

E. N. C. asks: A battalion marching in column of squads, with the right of each company in front, the major gives the command "left front into line." Which guide is posted at the base, the left or right guide of the first company? The guides of the other companies come on the line in their original position. Should the guides of the first company be the same? Answer: In the case you mention the left guide would be posted at the base or point of rest facing to the right.

M. T. B. asks: In the new Drill Regulations, under the head of extended order of the company, I am unable to



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find any authority for the command "Change direction to the right (or left)," or any equivalent. Has this important movement been abolished and nothing substituted? Answer: Provision seems to be made in third section of Par. 23: "A line of skirmishers, turns, etc., by the same commands and in a similar manner as a squad in close order, skirmishers being substituted for squad in the commands."

C. O. asks: Is the use of signals in close order prohibited? Answer: Drill signals may be used in close order movements, especially during the evolutions of a regiment. In this respect Par. 19 does not apply, being intended for use in extended order.

J. R. M. asks: If the command, Right by squads, march, is a correct one to give, company being in line? Right by twos, Par. 193, Right by file, Par. 194, Right by platoons, Par. 200, are given and would it not be correct to give the command, Right by squads? Answer: There is no provision made in the present drill regulations for such a movement by squads as you mention.

M. V. asks: A sentinel faces outward at the approach of an officer. If the officer is to the rear of the sentinel and addresses him does the sentinel face the officer, or does he continue to face outward? Answer: A sentry should face the officer when addressed. He salutes by presenting arms, and then post arms, and should be sure to salute again when the officer leaves him.

R. U. E. asks: (1) Can a company at drill execute charge bayonets from present arms? Answer: No. (2) Can a company at parade rest be brought to attention by the command Order arms? Answer: No. (3) What is the proper position of the commanding officer of the company during the inspection of his company if he is not asked by the inspecting officer to accompany him? Answer: Three paces in front of right guide. See Par. 188. (4) What is the correct position of the hands of the soldier when standing at "open chambers"? Answer: Right hand on the bolt handle. See Par. 59.

FIRST SERGEANT asks: (1) Flankers and flanking parties: Are they supposed to fight or do they merely gather information and furnish reports? (2) Infantry tactics: Your book of interpretations states that at the command "In place, halt," troops in column come to the order arms. Is this the only time that arms are brought to the order? Answer: (1) Flankers are for the purpose of protecting the main body from surprise. They engage the enemy if circumstances require, and always keep in touch with the column, giving such information as may be required. (2) Bringing the piece to the order at "In place, halt," is a decision of the General Staff interpreting subdivision ten of Par. 54.

M. asks: (1) Battalion with band is in street parade; part of the ceremony is a review. What is proper position of major? (2) Cadets live in barracks; after inspection under arms, out of doors, the barracks are inspected. Should the officer in charge of each division of barracks wear his side arms and drawn sword when he brings

division to attention and when he salutes the inspecting officer? Answer: (1) The position of the major in street parade is twenty paces in front of the band. During the first part of ceremony of review his post is twenty paces in front of the center of the line. As the column takes up the march to pass in review of the reviewing officer he takes his position in front of the band. (2) If an officer is to receive the inspecting officer, as in the case you mention, he should wear his side arms, not drawn, and salutes with the hand. Attention is invited to Par. 493.

H. L. asks: (1) Is the general post non-commissioned staff, stationed at battalion headquarters, supposed to attend battalion parade daily? (2) If so is the general non-commissioned staff commanded by a battalion sergeant major, who is two grades below the staff in U.S. Army Regulation? (3) In marching in review at battalion parade is it proper for the adjutant to instruct the battalion sergeant major to march the post non-commissioned staff in rear of the field music, give the command halt, return swords, and then dismiss them, as all of the N.C. staff officers hold a warrant signed by the Secretary of War which reads to obey all orders of officers or N.C. officers appointed over them? (4) Is it proper for a non-commissioned officer to be ordered to perform manual labor, not pertaining to his department? Answer: (1) Post non-commissioned officers are subjected to the orders of the post commander in this case. (2) Post non-commissioned staff would obey orders of any non-commissioned officer during ceremony while acting in his official capacity. (3) Same rule would apply in this case, as the adjutant acts under orders of the commanding officer. (4) Your question is too general. If, however, you feel sure that you are not being treated as regulations require, address your commanding officer, through the proper channel, for a decision.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

P. W.—See Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 17, page 698, for list of vessels of the U.S. Navy under construction and their degree of completion.

S. B. S.—There is the Aztec Club of 1847, and the secretary is Macrae Sykes, 21 East 127th street, New York city. Membership is confined to officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who served in the war with Mexico, or their male blood relatives.

J. S. H.—If a deserter surrenders at a military post and claims to have been within the limits of the United States during two years of his absence in desertion, and there is no attainable evidence in disproof thereof, the C.O. will require him to file an affidavit asserting his claim, and will immediately set him at liberty with instructions to apply by letter to the Military Secretary of the Army for a deserter's release.

W. A. P.—Apply to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

E. B.—An enlisted man who has served in the Army for thirty years may be retired on application. He can be discharged before that time by sentence of G.C.M., or for disability, by order of the President or Secretary of War, etc., and can also purchase his discharge.

J. K. M.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the G.O. relative to the examination for a master gunner of the Army.

G. G.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., giving your reason for asking the information.

C. J.—You might be able to secure a "Yankee Bridle" similar to that used by Professor Gleason, the horse trainer, from some of the big harness manufacturers.

F. A. V. asks: Can you furnish me with the record trip of the troop transport making the fastest time from San Francisco to Manila, P.I., including all stops? Answer: The record trips were made by the transport Hancock, which made the run, including stops, in twenty-three days. She once made the run in nineteen actual running days, not including stops. The Hancock was formerly the old record breaker Alaska of the Gulon line, between New York and Liverpool. She is now a receiving ship at the navy yard, New York.

M. F.—Article 103, of the Articles of War, says: "No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for desertion in time of peace, and not in the face of an enemy committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: Provided, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the Service. (Act of April 11, 1890, 26 Stat. at Large, 54.)"

D. T. F. asks: If funeral expenses are allowed by the Government in case of deceased retired soldiers. Answer: There never has been any allowance for burial expenses of deceased retired soldiers. There is an allowance for burial of soldiers on active list. See A.R., Pars. 87 and 165.

W. D. asks: Is it possible, or even right, to keep a hospital corps man on duty in a cold country and where there are no city lights, two days and one night, until 6 p.m., on second day, and then have to be in bed at "check" the night he is off duty? Answer: This is a

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question which cannot well be answered by the War Department. It is too general in character. Much would depend upon circumstances and the necessity of the occasion as determined by the man's commanding officer. Exigencies of the Service frequently demand many discomforts.

X. Y. Z. asks: (1) The approximate time of the paying of longevity pay by the Auditor of the War Department? Answer: After Congress has appropriated the money. (2) How am I to go about getting a sharpshooter cross, one three-year sharpshooter bar, and a marksman pin issued? Answer: Apply to the Military Secretary of the Army. (3) How will I get a bronze medal for service in war in the Philippines? Answer: They have not yet been issued.

C. L. K. asks: The 95th Co., C.A., was made a torpedo company last fall. I passed the examination for first class gunner in May before the company was made a torpedo company. The company commander will likely have all men that passed as first class gunners in May and previously, take the examination for torpedo gunners. If I fail to make torpedo first class gunner, do I lose my first class gunner's pay, or does it continue three years from last May, whether I pass the torpedo gunner's examination or not? Answer: This is a question that has never been decided. It is suggested at War Department that you write to the Chief of Artillery requesting, as you properly may, a decision on this question.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Is a man who served as an officer of Volunteers in the Philippines, under the Act of March 2, 1899, entitled to a ten per cent. or other increase of pay for such service? Answer: All officers of Volunteers raised under the Act of March 7, 1899, received ten per cent. for foreign service on and after May 26, 1900. The courts have since decided that all officers and men of those Volunteers are entitled, under Act of Jan. 12, 1900, to two months' extra pay if mustered out with their regiments, or after their regiments were scheduled to return to the United States.

INQUISITIVE writes: A soldier is absent without leave twenty-nine days. The court-martial directs on account of the youth and inexperience of the man, that he be tried for absence without leave instead of desertion. The regulation reward for apprehension and delivery of the man is paid; who loses this money, the Government, the soldier, or the commanding officer? Answer: The Government, unless the sentence of the court requires the man shall.

A. B. C.—Referring to Article of War No. 103, and Par. 123, A.R.: The two years must count after the date the man's term of enlistment expired, and he can then be granted a deserter's release, provided he can give proper evidence that he has been in the United States during the time he deserted.

A. X. writes: I enlisted at Skagway, Alaska, and will be discharged at Fort McPherson, Ga. Am I entitled to transportation to Skagway at four cents per mile, or to Seattle, Wash.? I contend as there is no Government transport from Seattle to Alaska that the travel should be considered as inland, and that I should receive four cents for each mile traveled from here to Skagway. Answer: You are entitled to transportation to Seattle. The Comptroller decided July 29, 1902, that travel between

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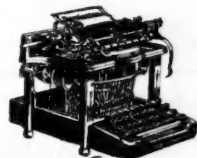
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Seattle and Skagway must be regarded as sea travel, for which the law allows only transportation and subsistence in kind. The Comptroller's decision is published in Circular 22, A.G.O., 1902.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S. A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
2. Northern Division—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., ordered to command on March 3.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T., Major Gen. A. W. Greely, will command on March 1. Department of Texas—Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. F. D. Funston in temporary command. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Col. C. H. Noble, 10th Inf., in temporary command.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Visayas—Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. J. H. Buchanan, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C, Ft. Barry, Cal., ordered to Ft. Mason, Cal.; D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F and H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; G, Ft. I and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B and M, San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to Manila March 5.
- 4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; E, G and I, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. Will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 1 for station.
- 12th Cav.—Entire regiment Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sill, Okla.
- 14th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- 15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Battery and Station. | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 17th. Vancouver Barracks. |
| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 18th. Vancouver Barracks. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th. Russell, Wyo. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 5th. Manila, P.I. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 8th. Manila, P.I. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Presidio, San Francisco. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 26th. Manila, P.I. |
| 11th. Ft. Adams, R.I. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 28th. Manila, P.I. |
| 13th. Manila, P.I. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 64th. Ft. Riley, Cal. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. |
| | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 via Suez Canal.
- 2d Inf.—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10 for Manila.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B and C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Barracks, O.; B and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Fort Brady Mich.; G and H, Fort Wayne Mich.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 7th Inf.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Fort Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 8th Inf.—Left New York Feb. 20 for San Francisco, Cal., to sail for Manila March 5, 1906.
- 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 12th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States April 16, 1906.
- 13th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 14th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

BOYS TERRIBLE ECZEMA

Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Hands Pinned Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks, large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest and back, in short, the whole body, was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed we had to pin his hands down, otherwise he would scratch his face, and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully.

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife with the child to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared it also began to disappear, and within ten weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as never before. F. Hohrath, President of the C. L. Hohrath Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 20 Rink Alley, South Bethlehem, Pa., June 5, 1905."

and K, Vancouver Barracks, Wash; L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

- 15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States March 5, 1906.
- 21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
- 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Ontario, N.Y.
- 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; B and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Entire Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
- 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Fort Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; K and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, commanding. Address Fort Screven, Ga. After March 1, address Fort Dade, Fla.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Address for February, Fort Fremont, S.C.; for March, Key West Bks., Fla.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



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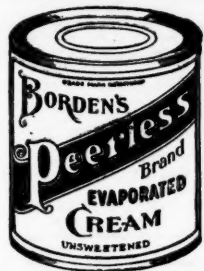
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BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The completion of the battleship *Republique*, says the Brest correspondent of *Le Yacht*, is being energetically pushed forward at that dockyard. Her engines and boilers are in place, and during the present month the armor plates have been fitted to the turrets of her twelve-inch guns. The completion of this vessel is being watched with unusual interest, because she is the first of a homogeneous group of six battleships of 14,865 tons and eighteen knots speed. She has been nearly three and a half years upon the stocks and has become more or less obsolete before she can be got ready for her first commission—so, at least, certain of her critics are given to asserting. Like her sister ship, the *Patrie*, she is to have for her secondary armament eighteen guns of 6.4 inches, and these guns have been so far discredited by the results of the Russo-Japanese War that they have been practically discarded by all the great navies. The same complaint as to unreasonable delay is advanced with regard to the old armored cruiser the *Dupuy-de-Lome*, which was laid down at Brest, as far back as 1890, and which has recently been undergoing a process of reconstruction at that yard. Such slackness, in the opinion of *Le Yacht*, is truly deplorable, and it thinks that more activity might reasonably be demanded of the government dockyards, and if they cannot increase their pace it would seem well to hand over a part of the work to private firms. The Minister of Marine continues his policy of the ridding the navy of various obsolete units, which only serve to encumber the French harbors. Amongst those recently proscribed is the *Onondaga*, an iron vessel of 2,590 tons, which was laid down in America as far back as 1863. Purchased from the United States on the conclusion of the Civil War, she has lately been serving as a torpedo-boat headquarters at St. Malo.

Mr. S. W. Barnaby, member of the Council of the Institute of Naval Architects, in a lecture on the subject "Marine Propulsion," stated that numerous experiments showed that, whereas at moderate speeds shallow water enormously increased the resistance, yet at higher speeds shallow water, on the contrary, reduced the resistance

below that obtained in deep water. Messrs. Thornycroft had found that the speed of some torpedo-boats recently built for the British government was one and one-half knots more in fifty feet of water than in sixty-five feet, this being the difference between high and low water on the Maplins. Singular results had been obtained on the trials of the River class of destroyers. It appeared at first impossible to obtain a speed of twenty-five and one-half knots with any of the class in less than 120 feet of water, and the speed was three knots less in a depth of fifty feet on the Maplins than in a depth of 240 feet on the Clyde. It was subsequently found by Mr. Yarrow that at a depth of twenty-five to thirty-five feet the resistance did not exceed that in deep water. The worst depth for a given speed was that in which a solitary or non-repeating wave was produced. At higher speeds this solitary wave could no longer keep pace with the boat, and there was practically no wave making. The best depth of water for the coastal destroyers of from 200 to 215 tons and twenty-six knots speed appeared to be about twenty feet, and the resistance was greater at any depth exceeding this. The normal deep water resistance was met with at ninety-eight feet, and there could be no appreciable advantage in running in deeper water than this. It appeared that the new ocean-going destroyers of thirty-three knots should do best in about thirty-two feet of water, and the normal deep water resistance occurred at about 150 feet, and was then greater than at thirty-two feet. A vessel of the destroyer type of thirty-six knots seemed likely to do best in a depth of thirty-six feet, and normal deep water resistance would be met with at 170 feet.

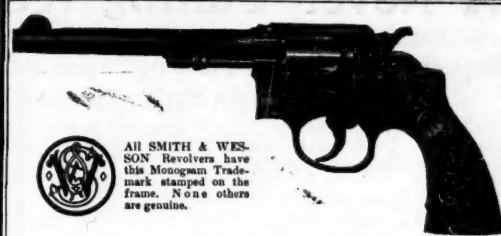
Spurred to action by Admiral Rojestvensky's remarks regarding rascality in the construction and fitting out of the Russian fleet, Admiral Birileff, Minister of Marine, has decided to begin a thorough housecleaning in all the departments concerned. The dismissal of Lieutenant General Maltsoff, who as chief of the supply division in the Department of Naval Construction, was responsible for the purchase of materials for construction, is announced, and it is said that the axe will soon fall on other high officials.

The forthcoming British Army Estimates will provide for an issue of books in April next to the value of £18 for larger messes and £8 10s. for smaller ones; and it is intended to make an annual allowance of £3 per library for keep. The libraries will form part of the officers' mess equipment. On a regiment quitting a station the library will be returned to the Barrack Department, and an incoming unit will draw a similar library on joining a station.

The London Graphic of Feb. 13 publishes a full list of the 522 recipients of the Victoria Cross, instituted by Queen Victoria fifty years ago. A little bronze cross, intrinsically worth 4 1-2 pence, it is, nevertheless, the most coveted of all decorations that a British subject can wear.

During 1905 seven vessels fitted with steam turbines were launched in the United Kingdom. Their names are as follows: *Carmania*, 19,524; *Maheno*, 5,000; *Pingara*, 2,092; *Dieppe*, 1,216; *Invicta*, 1,680; *Onward*, 1,671, and *Viking*, 1,951 tons gross. In addition to the two large express steamers for the Cunard Company, there are at present under construction in the United States ten vessels of about 21,400 tons which are to be fitted with steam turbines. In view of the extension of the principle of turbine machinery in ships, the Admiralty have ordered that a record should be kept of engineers who are acquainted with this type of machinery, and that a notation is to be made on the parchment certificates of such as have been employed in the engine-room watch on board turbine ships.

M. Thomson, the new French Minister of Marine, announces that the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to consider a new naval program, which has been drawn up on the lessons derived from the Russo-Japanese war. The program amounts to a rebuilding of the whole French fleet, with a view of rivaling, if not outstripping, other Powers' fleets, doubtless that of Germany being the one



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Springfield, Mass.

particularly in view. The new scheme is designed to spread over a space of thirteen years, so that should other countries endeavor to keep pace with her, she would still possess a preponderance of naval power over any other Continental nation.

A series of experimental trials with Scotch coal and oil instead of Welsh coal only have been made on board the battleship *Jupiter*, and very encouraging results are reported. With this new combination of fuel it was found that the ship's steaming radius was fully equal to what it would have been had she limited her consumption to Welsh coal only, and what was equally encouraging, no undue quantity of smoke was ejected from her funnels.

The United Service Gazette says: "If what we hear is true, the days of the Royal Light Infantry at sea are numbered, for we are given to understand that it has been virtually decided to transfer them from under the care of the Admiralty to that of the War Office, and to convert them into infantry of the line. This, we are told, is the real reason why the move of the Royal Engineers from Chatham to Tidworth was abandoned at the eleventh hour, the new barracks at Tidworth being required for the accommodation of the headquarters and depot of the four battalions of Royal Marines into which the corps is to be divided under its new organization. The battalions are to be moved from Chatham, Devonport, Portsmouth and Walmer to stations abroad and at home, where they will perform ordinary garrison duty in their new role of infantry of the line. Ships will know them no more, except as passengers, while the barracks now occupied by them will be utilized by the Admiralty for occupation by the fleet reserves who are to be kept on shore."

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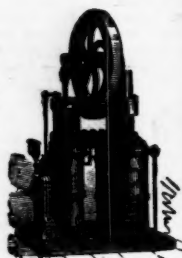
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